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ZERI I POPULLIT: SOVIET AGGRESSORS FACE DEFEAT IN AFGHANISTAN

AU271033 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tirana, February 27 (ATA)--The explosive situation in occupied Afghanistan, the blows the social-imperialist aggressors are receiving in that country once more clearly reveal that the common end of the occupiers has been and is the shameful defeat, writes today the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT in a commentary on the recent events in Afghanistan. In this mountainous country, stresses the newspaper, the myth of the invincibility of the army of the Soviet social-imperialists is being destroyed, just as the myth of the invincibility of the armies of the U.S. imperialists was smashed to smithereens in the jungles of Vietnam.

The newspaper points out that the aggressors penetrated easily in Afghanistan due to the treacherous policy pursued by those ruling in Kabul, who gradually sold the country to the Soviet social-imperialists. But the fascist strategists of Moscow are now experiencing the "invincibility" of their army, when a small, but valiant people have pinned down and are causing shameful defeats to their armies. Through their struggle, the Afghan people are demonstrating that no army, no matter how big and armed it may be, can suffocate the aspirations for freedom and independence of the peoples. The fascist cruelty of the occupiers, who have resorted also to napalm and who have razed to ground whole villages, massacring women, old folk and children, cannot strangle the resistance of the Afghan people.

The newspaper writes further on that the resolute struggle of the Afghan people clearly shows that Afghanistan's invasion was not at all done at the will of the Afghan people, as the Soviet revisionists propagate, that the social-imperialist aggressors did not penetrate there "to assist" this people from any foreign danger. Afghanistan's occupation is a link in the chain of uninterrupted actions of the Soviet social-imperialists to implement their expansionist and hegemonic policy.

Exposing the attempts of the Moscow mass media and officials to minimize the struggle of the Afghan people, the newspaper points out that the struggle of this people has nothing to do with that war of words which is taking place between Moscow, on the one hand, and Washington and Beijing, on the other hand, that want to fish in troubled waters. The Afghan people and the fighters, who are experiencing the fascist Soviet aggression on their shoulders, do not forget the criminal war of the U.S. imperialists in Indochina, do not forget the aggression unleashed by the Chinese social-imperialists against Vietnam. The superpowers, stresses the newspaper, quarrel and contend to gain each more than the other, but when the question is to suppress the people's aspirations for freedom and independence, they unite.

BRIEFS

ADIL CARCANI ACTIVITIES--A ceremony was held today at the Palace of Culture in Tirana to award the Red Banner for socialist competitions to Tirana District for good results in the procurement of bread grains, production of vegetables, delivery of meat and for high standards in physical culture and sports activities. The ceremony was also attended by Adil Carcani, AWP Central Committee Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Gaqo Nesho, first secretary of the Tirana District Party Committee; leading party and state cadres and other guests. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 21 Feb 80 AU]

IMPERIALISTS' 'GREAT PLOT' AGAINST AFGHANISTAN CALLED 'FUTILE'

AU271455 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 25 Feb 80 p 7 AU

[Petur Bochukov commentary: "Routine Failure"]

[Text] The undeclared war of U.S. imperialism, Chinese chauvinism and regional reaction against the Afghan people, the achievements of the April revolution and the freedom of this long oppressed people continues. The plots, acts of subversion and direct and insolent attempts against Afghanistan's sovereignty do not cease. The events in Kabul last weekend are a confirmation of the great plot and stubborn and futile efforts of Washington and Beijing to restore the dark past of this country and implement their geostrategic plans in that restless part of the world.

The hostile action of the imperialists' secret services and their intentions to organize a bloody putch and revolt in Kabul were foiled by the troops of the Kabul garrison and the capital's patriotic forces. The peaceful citizens were defended against the outrages of the mercenary bands transferred from Pakistan, which also included American citizens. The first interrogation of the arrested saboteurs and terrorists yesterday showed that the provocation had been thoroughly and carefully prepared by the CIA and that its goal had been to provoke disorder and prevent the agriculture workers from completing the spring agricultural works and thus create difficulties in the country's food supply.

The successful energetic measures for disarming and isolating the provocateurs and instigators manifest the strengthening of the unity of the country's revolutionary and patriotic forces and their readiness to defend the achievements of Democratic Afghanistan. In addition, the imperialism's new and insolent provocation reveals the total lack of prospects for the counterrevolution, which is being imported from outside, and whose roots were cut off by the end of last year.

The enemies of Afghanistan received another worthy answer to their attempt on Afghanistan's sovereignty. The failure of their plans once again revealed the power of the people's unity and the revolution's strong foundations.

ROGERS PLAN DETRIMENTAL TO GREECE, TURKEY

AU271933 Sofia BTA in English 1845 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

["Against the Interests of Detente in the Balkans"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Feb 27 (BTA observer Dimitur Shishmanov)--In Ankara today General Rogers, commander-in-chief of the NATO Armed Forces, tried to talk Turkey into approving the plan bearing his name.

As is known, the "Rogers Plan" claims to be based on "mutual concessions" on the part of Turkey and Greece in regard to the disputed Aegean region. As a matter of fact the main aim of the plan is to win Greece back into the NATO military organization. And so Rogers had talks in Ankara to persuade Turkey to approve a plan which concerns first of all Greece. This plan was rejected after the talks this month in Brussels, between representatives of NATO and the Greece Government. Apparently the United States and NATO believe that the eventual approval of the plan by Turkey would make it easier for them to press it upon Greece.

But Turkey, too, harbours serious reservations as far as the "Rogers Plan" is concerned. All the major Turkish political parties, both ruling and opposition have discarded the "Rogers Plan" as unacceptable and detrimental to the rights of Turkey as a sovereign state, insist the Turkish press.

In their talks with Turkey the United States and NATO argue that the "Rogers Plan" was much to her own benefit, and just the same are their arguments insisting before Greece that the plan was very much in the interests of Greece.

This is quite a transparent game.

In reality the plan meets only the political interests and the strategical aims of the United States. The "mutual concessions" required by Turkey and Greece, are by no means to their own benefit. They are detrimental to both Turkish and Greek interests and security, and this is so because the "Rogers Plan" seeks the establishment of "operative control" by NATO over the controversial Aegean zone.

The United States and NATO, which have sent their envoy to Ankara, are persuading the Greek and the Turkish Governments that Greece should return to the military organization of the North Atlantic Treaty to reinforce the southeastern wing of the treaty against "the danger" coming from the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Treaty.

Neither Greece nor Turkey have ever suffered from this "danger", but where "the danger" is coming from the Greeks and Turks are well aware of. Particularly aware of it are the Greek and Turkish Cypriots who were both sacrificed in a conflict the original source of which was NATO.

At present the United States have renewed their promises for military aid and armaments for Turkey and Greece against the socialist countries, but the Turkish and the Greek people know very well that this aid and armaments are also regarded by the United States as a tool in setting the two countries one against the other.

Evidently the "Rogers Plan" seeks to increase the American military presence in Turkey and Greece and in the Aegean zone, and in this way to make for the loss of Iran as an American military base and a launching pad for aggression against the Soviet Union and for control over the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

It is just as evident that this plan is seeking to mar the good relations which Turkey and Greece have been maintaining with their socialist neighbours for several years now. The plan endangers detente in the Balkans.

PRESS MARKS SOVIET ARMY ANNIVERSARY WITH INTERVIEWS

AU270918 [Editorial Report AU] Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian on 22 February on page 1 carries a 1,200-word article entitled "Legendary and Invincible!" by Maj Gen Mitko Mitkov, first deputy chief on the Bulgarian People's Army Main Political Administration, written on the occasion of the 62d anniversary of the USSR Army and Navy, stressing that Bulgaria views the Soviet Army anniversary as its own holiday. The author describes the early history of the Soviet Army and its merits in defeating Nazi Germany.

Further on he describes the "complex and contradictory international situation" characterized by the "Carter doctrine, which is predominantly aimed against the Soviet Union," as well as by "the sinister alliance between the United States and China."

The author views the "U.S. attempt to concentrate its main military preparations in Europe" as the "most dangerous tendency in the development of the U.S. foreign policy." Against this background the author describes the peaceful policy of the USSR, as expressed by its peaceful proposals, stressing that the USSR is the leading force in the struggle against imperialism and the forces of war. The autho points out that "the heroic struggle of the Korea, Vietnamese and Cuban peoples could not have succeeded without the USSR's comprehensive and selfless assistance." The author maintains that "the success of the peoples struggling for national liberation and independence depend to a large degree on Soviet assistance," and in this context points out that "thanks to the USSR's decisive action and comprehensive assistance the Afghan revolution was saved and U.S. sinister plans for turning that country into an American place d'armes--foiled."

Stressing that the Soviet Armed Forces, together with the socialist countries armies are always ready to defend the achievements of socialism, world peace and social progress, the author points out in conclusion that the Bulgarian People's Army is happy and proud to be an ally of the USSR Army.

Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian on 22 February on pages 1 and 2 carries a 1,300-word interview with Col Gen Khristo Dobrev, deputy minister of national defense, entitled "Necessary for Mankind". The first part of the interview deals with Dobrev's personal recollections of meetings with Soviet soldiers, the history of the Soviet Army and the relations between the Bulgarian and Soviet soldiers. Further on he describes the alarm of the Western states and China at the military power of the Soviet Army and stresses that "the enemies of the USSR and the countries of the socialist community--the imperialists and Chinese hegemonists--are compelled to acknowledge the shining combat qualities of the Soviet Army, its capability and readiness, its powerful weapons and boundless loyalty to the cause of communism." In conclusion he comments on the Soviet peaceful foreign policy warmly greeted by all peace-loving people throughout the world.

Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian on 23 February on pages 1 and 4 carries a 1000-word editorial entitled "Firm Defender of Peace and Socialism." The editorial describes the history of the Soviet Army and its victory over Nazi Germany, stressing that "to this day this victory has been a lesson and severe warning for all supporters of military adventures." Describing the USSR's peaceful foreign policy, the editorial points out that "the USSR Army is a great power respected by the aggressors and a main pillar in defense of peace, socialism and the peoples' freedom and independence."

Rebuffing the "slanderous inventions about the so called 'Soviet threat' and the USSR intention to achieve military superiority in order to be able to inflict the 'first strike' on the NATO countries" the editorial explains the Soviet involvement in Afghanistan, maintaining that the Soviet forces went to Afghanistan at the explicit request of the Afghan Government, on the basis of the treaty of friendship, good neighborliness and cooperation. The editorial stresses that "by the very fact of their existence the USSR Armed Forces serve the cause of preventing a new world war and foiling imperialism's intention vis a vis the peoples' struggle for liberation."

CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS SIGNED WITH LIBYA

AU251949 Sofia BTA in English 1832 GMT 25 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Tripoli, Feb 25 (BTA)--The visit of a Bulgarian economic delegation headed by Mr Khristo Khristov, the Bulgarian minister of foreign trade, to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, has ended.

The delegation was received by Mr Jadallah 'Azuz at-Talhi, chairman of the general popular committee and by some of the committee's secretaries (ministries). Contracts were signed for the construction of dams, refrigerator warehouses and for hydro-construction works. An agreement was signed for the foundation of a Bulgaro-Libyan road transport society.

LUKANOV, AUSTRIA'S ANDROSCH TOLD TALKS

For a report on Council of Ministers Deputy Chairman Andrey Lukanov's talks with Austria's Vice Chancellor Androsch in Vienna, see the Austria section of the 28 February Western Europe DAILY REPORT.

LEADERS ATTEND LOCAL CONFERENCES ON ECONOMICS

AU272157 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The local okrug party, administrative and economic aktivs in the towns of Pernik, Khaskovo and Kurdzhali held conferences discussing questions connected with the new approach to leadership in the economic sector and with application of the new economic mechanism. The conference in Pernik was attended by Comrade Stanko Todorov. The Khaskovo conference was attended by Comrade Petur Tanchev, and the Kurdzhali conference was attended by Comrade Georgi Atanasov.

Reports were read by the first secretaries of the respective okrug party committees. The tasks of the socioeconomic development of the okrugs were discussed. The debate on the problems was held in the light of Comrade Todor Zhivkov's report, held on 30 January 1980 at the national conference in Sofia.

BRIEFS

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH LAOS--Sofia, February 5 (BTA)--The Bulgaro-Loatian Friendship Society that was setup here today is a new step in the expansion and deepening of cooperation between the two countries. Considerable advance has been made in the development of the creative contacts. Visits by musical ensembles and performers have been exchanged and days of culture of the two countries and film weeks have been held since the signing of the first plan for cultural and scientific exchange between Bulgaria and Laos in 1977. Mr Yanko Markov, minister for forestry and the forest industry, is chairman of the society. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1850 GMT 5 Feb 80 AU]

FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY WITH AUSTRIA--A Bulgarian-Austrian Friendship Society was established in Sofia today. Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, has been elected chairman of the society. Outstanding Bulgarian public figures are participating in the leadership of the society. Speeches were delivered by Georgi Dzhagarov and by Austrian Ambassador Dietrich Bukowski on the occasion. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU]

CULTURAL AGREEMENT WITH LIBYA--A program of cultural cooperation between the friendship societies of the Bulgarian People's Republic and of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, was signed in Tripoli today. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Feb 80 AU]

CPCZ GREETS BANGLADESH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU271428 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Telegram from the CPCZ Central Committee to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Bangladesh on the occasion of the latter's third congress]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Dear Comrades, on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee we send you, and through you to all Bangladesh communists, our sincere comradely greetings on the occasion of the Third Congress of the Communist Party of Bangladesh. We wish your congress deliberations--taking place in a period when the reactionary and imperialist forces have unleashed a campaign against detente and against the upsurge of the national liberation movement--good luck and much success. We hold in great esteem the heroic fight of the Communist Party of Bangladesh for the interests of the workers class and of all working people, and for creating a free, independent and democratic state. We assure you of our full solidarity in this fight.

1948 COMMUNIST TAKEOVER 'DEMOCRATIC PLEBISCITE,' NOT COUP

AU271358 Prague PRACE in Czech 23 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "Firmly on the Path of February"]

[Excerpt] To this day, bourgeois propaganda is trying to depict the 1948 Victorious February as a "communist coup," as the seizing of power by force. Today as in those days, however, a lie remains a lie and facts remain facts. We cannot expect--and we do not even expect--these advisers to recognize the correct state of affairs, or the objective reality. It is surprising that in their assertions they can ignore simple logic. Reactionary forces and their representatives sabotaged the interests and demands of the people in the government, in the National Front and in Parliament, and were striving for a gradual liquidation of the results of national and democratic revolution. They were making the punishment of traitors from the times of the Nazi occupation difficult and they boycotted the nationalization process. Realizing that they were losing their positions, they changed over to a platform of subversive opposition and began to sabotage the National Front's program of construction. By their resignation they called forth a serious crisis and they counted on the removal of communists from the government and establishing a cabinet of bureaucrats. What sort of a coup was that? Who wanted to provoke chaos and violence? How come the government crisis was resolved while the laws, parliamentary traditions and the rights of the then president of the republic were fully respected? These, and only these, are the sole cogent arguments which shatter and will always shatter even the most ingenious slander.

The 1948 Victorious February was a genuinely democratic, mass plebiscite of our working people, who unequivocally rejected the plans of reaction and pronounced themselves in favor of a socialist future, of Gottwald's new government and of a re-born National Front.

PARTY'S ROLE IN NORTH MORAVIAN ECONOMY OUTLINED

AU260940 [Editorial Report AU] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 23 February on page 3 carries a 2,600-word article by Miroslav Mamula, leading secretary of the North Moravian CPCZ Regional Committee, entitled: "For Good Quality Work in the Year 1980." He reviews the activities of party bodies and organizations in the region which were aimed at achieving high quality in production, at eliminating shortfalls and at fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan in various industry branches in 1979.

He specified the individual targets in the party's organizational and ideo-educational work in the region, such as the maximum utilization of all sources of manpower and all fuel, material and power resources and basic assets, increased shift intensity, improvement of export possibilities of industry branches, rapid implementation of the results achieved by science and technology, and improvements in capital construction and of supplies to the domestic market. Mamula then states: "The results show that the working people of the North Moravian region are strong enough to successfully overcome even complicated conditions under the leadership of the regional party organization. We have gained new experience which we will apply both this year, and also in preparing the start of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

"We have subordinated all multilateral mass political and organizational activities to the specific tasks that have been set. It has become apparent that, with the concentrated efforts of the entire regional party organization, it is not only possible to fulfill the state plan, but also to overfulfill it."

Mamula then points out the advantages of giving each party member specific tasks to fulfill, elaborates on the role of economic propaganda and agitation and of all forms of socialist competition, and stresses the significance of the working people's initiative which, he says, "is regarded as decisive this year."

Noting the existence of "considerable reserves and shortcomings both in industry and in agriculture," Mamula again stressed the need to improve efficiency in both the economy as a whole and in all work operations. He calls for the development of the movement of socialist pledges, especially in 1980--the year of the 35th anniversary of CSSR's liberation by the Soviet Army: "By proclaiming the year 1980 a shock work year and by fulfilling the tasks following from this, the working people of the North Bohemian region will prove the high level of their socialist and international awareness, their attitude toward the Soviet Union and toward building the developed socialist society. Simultaneously, they will also express their international contribution to the present struggle against imperialism and war, and for peace in the world in the spirit of Gottwald's slogan 'Build Your Fatherland and You Will Strengthen Peace.'"

The slogan for 1980, "We Will Fulfill the Aims of the Sixth 5-Year Plan by Good Quality and Shock Work in 1980," Mamula says, will not mean more physical work, but a better utilization of all factors intensifying production. He then elaborates on the targets of the state plan for the region, and on the pledges undertaken by various working collectives, adding: "We will continue insuring the development, utilization and practical implementation of Soviet methods and experiences, particularly the Bassov method and the Saratov and Lvov movements and so forth, which contribute toward improving the quality of socialist competition and enhancing the effectiveness of production."

After listing the organizations engaged in insuring the achievement of the set targets and also the party levels on which the regional tasks have been discussed, Mamula concludes by stressing the atmosphere of working mobilization, criticism and self-criticism, which is to help materialize the party's policy in the region.

BRIEFS

OIL REFINERY PRODUCTION--The Slovnaft combine in Bratislava, the largest and most modern refinery and petrochemical combine in the CSSR, will process more than 9 million tons of crude oil this year, 85,000 tons more than in 1979. [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 19 Feb 80 p 4 AU]

SOVIET TROOP WITHDRAWAL CONTRASTS WITH NATO ARMAMENTS

DW271155 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1515 GMT 26 Feb 80 DW

[Dr Wolfgang Grosse commentary]

[Text] As you may have read today in the papers, another group of Soviet units, with their tanks, began withdrawing from the GDR to the USSR. After returning to their homeland, these units will be stationed in the European part of the Soviet Union. In doing this, the unilateral reduction of troops announced by Leonid Brezhnev in Berlin on the occasion of the 35th anniversary of our republic is being further implemented. In this connection you can hear the "Magazine" commentary by Dr Wolfgang Grosse.

Maybe some people will be asking themselves whether the reduction of troops is called for at all in view of the aggravated international situation. Despite the fact that the detente initiative introduced by Leonid Brezhnev on 6 October last year in Berlin made people hopeful, NATO's reaction to it left no doubts that the leading circles of the West have at the least a dubious and at worst a hostile approach to detente and disarmament. The echo ranged from a noncommittal announcement of verbal interest to gross rejection.

The USSR's unilateral decision--which has been coordinated with the other Warsaw Pact states--to reduce its troops stationed in the GDR by 20,000 men and their equipment, was responded to by NATO in its own way. At the time when the first trains filled with Soviet soldiers, tanks and other combat equipment were leaving the territory of the GDR, the countries belonging to the so-called Eurogroup of NATO announced the decision to introduce on our continent an additional 640 tanks and armored personnel carriers, more than 200 guns, and 320 planes and helicopters. Instead of following the Soviet example of thinning out military forces at the interface between the two alliances, the exact opposite was taking place.

The NATO Council in December reacted in a similar manner to the second significant element of Brezhnev's initiative aimed at curtailing military confrontation in Europe. When the offer was made, reduction of Soviet medium-range missiles in exchange for the renunciation of a necessary factor of the present strategic balance of military powers, the production and stationing of qualitatively new medium-range missile systems in Europe, NATO was making its fatal missile decision, thus destroying the basis for negotiations on such arms.

The Soviet move in the form of a real concession made in advance and in that of an extremely fair and even generous negotiating offer was ignored and responded to with a policy of strength.

Maybe some people in the West hoped that Moscow would be provoked and maybe undo the decision to withdraw the troops or at least postpone it. It would certainly be understandable and justified in view of the stepped-up NATO armament course, but the Soviet Union does not intend to embark on a policy of uncontrolled action, the exchange of blows and the creation of escalation and tensions, even though they at present want to outdo each other in Washington in this respect. It is a privilege of imperialist politicians to break treaties and their word. For the socialist world power words and deeds are the same thing.

The continuation of the withdrawal of troops is simultaneously a clear sign for the determination of the USSR to defend detente in the political field and not to slacken its efforts to extend it to the military field.

One should not foster the illusion in the West, however, that one could wrangle one concession after another from the Soviet Union and still rely on unlimited cooperativeness. The USSR will hold to its course of safeguarding peace, of containing the arms race and of disarmament. The doctrine of war hysteria and feverish arms race, said Leonid Brezhnev in his election speech last Friday [22 February], will be opposed to us with the doctrine of a persistant fight for peace and security in the world. He went on to say: Nobody will succeed in provoking us. The Soviet Union will not be intimidated by anybody either, and it will not permit imperialism to gain military superiority. We and our allies, said Leonid Brezhnev in this connection, will always be in a position to defend ourselves and ward off every attack by the enemy.

SED GREETS JAPANESE COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

AU271042 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Greetings message signed by SED General Secretary Erich Honecker from the SED Central Committee to the delegates of the 15th JCP Congress]

[Text] The SED Central Committee conveys fraternal combat greetings to the delegates of the 15th Japanese Communist Party [JCP] Congress.

Your 15th congress is a significant event for the Japanese workers movement, because the Japanese communists are standing in the forefront in defending the interests of the working people and in struggling for antimonopolistic and democratic changes. We are following with great attention and solidarity affiliation your struggle against the monopolies' unlimited power and for a way out of the capitalist crisis.

Certain imperialist forces, especially certain circles in the United States, have made the international situation visibly worse. By escalating the arms race, by their aggressive policy of threats and interference in the internal affairs of other countries, and by massive attacks on the international workers' movement and the national liberation movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America, they are attempting to cast mankind back into the time of the "cold war." The SED and the Communist Party of Japan, jointly with all progressive forces of the globe, are making every effort to thwart those dangerous plans, continue detente and secure peace. A reliable guarantee for further successes in favor of peace, in the struggle against the arms race and for concrete disarmament measures, lies in the growing strength of the socialist community of states, especially that of the Soviet Union, in the international solidarity among communists, and in the joint action of all progressive and democratic forces. The SED highly values the firm action by the Japanese communists against the militarization of their country, for nuclear disarmament and security in Asia. The communists of the socialist GDR reassure you of their traditional active solidarity. We are firmly convinced that the relations between our parties will continue to deepen in the interest of peace and social progress.

The SED Central Committee wishes the 15th JCP Congress successful proceedings. We are convinced that its decisions will lead to the strengthening of the ranks of the JCP and to new progress in its just struggle for our common cause.

DISCUSSIONS CONTINUE ON BERLIN-HAMBURG AUTOBAHN

LD271843 Hamburg DPA in German 1556 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Experts from the Building Administration of the Berlin Senat and the GDR Ministry of Transport met in East Berlin on Wednesday for their fifth technical discussion on the "link" between the future Berlin-Hamburg autobahn and the West Berlin traffic network in the Heilingensee region.

According to Senate spokesman Hermann Meyn, the meeting took place in a "constructive and businesslike atmosphere." He said the next meeting was planned for the end of April.

KRENZ MEETS WITH WEST BERLIN FDJ DELEGATION

LD272350 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The determined actions by West Berlin's FDJ for peace, detente and disarmament were highly assessed by Egon Krenz, first secretary of the FDJ Central Council, in the course of a meeting today in the GDR capital with a delegation from the FDJ's West Berlin city executive. He also emphasized the anti-imperialist solidarity of the young generation with the struggle waged by the peoples for social progress.

Volker Junge, chairman of the West Berlin youth organization, rejected for his part the unbridled campaign by imperialist forces, especially by the United States, against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. He also condemned the boycott of the Moscow Olympics called for by the U.S. administration.

HONECKER RECEIVES CUBAN AMBASSADOR FOR TALKS

AU271811 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, received Julio Garcia Oliveras, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba, on Monday [25 February]. Their talks centered on international and bilateral questions, and were held in a friendly atmosphere. Erich Honecker requested the ambassador to convey most cordial greetings to Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party and chairman of the councils of State and Ministers of the Republic of Cuba.

STOPH RECEIVES OUTGOING AUSTRALIAN AMBASSADOR

LD272125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1725 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Tuesday [26 February] received Arthur Malcolm Morris, Australia's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the GDR, for his farewell visit.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSES ENHANCING COMBAT STRENGTH

AU271032 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 8 1980 pp 3, 4 AU

[Article by Col Gen Fritz Streletz, GDR deputy defense minister and chief of the Main Staff of the National People's Army: "The Policy of Blackmail Will Be Wrecked"]

[Excerpt] The preservation of peace has been and still is the most important concern of the GDR and its armed forces. This is why the army of the workers class will always devote due attention to the mutual relations between the individual social sector in the all-round strengthening of socialism, and to the readiness for political and military detente on the one hand and to the reliable securing of the gains of the liberated workers and peasants on the other.

The Power of Socialism Guarantees International Security

We in the GDR possess a functional socialist national defense with its nucleus, the National People's Army, which has accurately fulfilled its alliance obligations within the socialist defense organization of the Warsaw Pact for almost a quarter of a century. The military policy of the GDR as a Warsaw Pact member state is aimed at securing favorable external conditions for the peaceful building of socialism, at preventing a war in Europe and at consolidating peace. That is why there exists a dialectic unity between the 25th CPSU Congress' peace program, the pertinent decisions of the 9th SED Congress and the targets of our fraternally linked parties related to perfecting national defense.

The unity and cohesion of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact which are firmly rallied round the main military force, the glorious Soviet Army, constitute the inalienable prerequisite for the successful socialist and communist building in our countries as well as for world peace. The struggle for military detente and disarmament in Europe--as they key issue for the consolidation of European peace and security--and the strengthening of the military strength and power of the socialist states are two facets of our common concerted foreign, security and military policy.

The United States, which, as the leading NATO pact power, has openly or indirectly threatened to employ nuclear weapons against the USSR 19 times in the past 30 years, and the NATO forward strategists, who more than once wanted to "roll back" socialism, were once again compelled to acknowledge that every military aggression against the European socialist states is doomed to failure and would--to an increasingly greater extent--entail the probability of a crushing defeat for imperialism. Hence the military strength of the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact constitutes a decisive reason for quite a few variants of NATO's antisocialist policy and military strategy--regardless of the doctrine or wrapping in which they are presented--to land in the dustbin of history. The defense efforts of our armies have contributed to the fact that the turn from the cold war to detente was initiated in the early seventies and that an approximate balance of forces has now existed in Europe for many years. That has a stabilizing effect on world policy.

Experiences of Decades of Class Struggles Considered

Just like the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact states, in the eighties the GDR will also purposefully employ its political, economic, ideological and military potential in order to safeguard the security of socialism in all respects, to promote the detente process and to work for specific disarmament measures--for example, in the Geneva Disarmament Committee and at the Vienna negotiations for a mutual reduction in the armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

The SED and the GDR people consistently heed the experiences gathered in decades of fierce class struggles against imperialism. In close alliance with the Soviet Union and the other states of the socialist community they have always helped to defend peace in Europe and to protect socialism from all imperialist machinations. Countless GDR citizens have shared and acquired merits in this: working people, youths, members of the National People's Army and the other protective and security organs, officials of the economy and state, and of the parties and mass organizations. Proof of this is the million times-professed adherence of our citizens to the peace policy of the USSR and the Warsaw Pact as well as the multifaceted, massive initiatives of the working people for the comprehensive strengthening of their socialist fatherland, particularly after the 11th SED Central Committee session.

Fashioning our national defense in keeping with the topical requirements and implementing the defense and security measures in all fields of state, economic and social life particularly requires that everyone must be aware of what great dangers spring from the new round of the arms race and from the NATO war preparations and what they can do against them.

It is especially important to educate youth militarily and politically in such a manner that they are comprehensively prepared for the military protection of socialism and peace.

High Achievements at the Side of the Comrades in Arms

Just as the working people are achieving high work performances, the members of the National People's Army are struggling in the socialist competition, "Combat Position 80-United with the comrades in arms--always vigilant and combat ready," at the side of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal armies in order to comply with their oath on the colors and to fulfill the military class assignment of the ninth party congress and to continuously further enhance the fighting strength and combat readiness of their units. For this purpose they constantly deepen their political knowledge and socialist conviction, strengthen their political and moral attitude--particularly military discipline and socialist relations--strengthen the affinity with their comrades in arms, perfect their military mastery in all fields and learn how to master their arms and equipment, undertake great efforts in the further intensification of combat training, in the duty system and in establishing combat readiness, and enlarge and systematically consolidate their knowledge of the enemy.

The 35th anniversary of the liberation of our people from Hitlerite fascism by the glorious Soviet Armed Forces and the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Pact constitute important occasions for army members to even more emphatically shape their internationalist ideas and actions and to display the will to perform. As Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann noted in an interview at the onset of the 1979-80 training year, our army members are striving to always prove to be reliable, fellow strugglers of our comrades in arms and to constantly measure their activities against the standards set by the Soviet Army.

Under the SED leadership and in close affiliation with all working people of our republic it is important to reliably and militarily protect the further construction of socialism and peace and thoroughly prepare ourselves morally and physically for dealing a crushing blow to any imperialist aggressor in case a war is imposed on us.

ARMY BEGINS 'COMBAT POSITION 80' COMPETITION

AU271040 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Feb 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the week of brotherhood in arms, mass checks began in the FDJ organizations of the National People's Army within the framework of the "Combat Position 80" competition. They serve to assess the achievements of the army members in training and in youth initiatives such as "hit with the first shot" and "station of high reliability". Talks in the "Werner Seelenbinder" helicopter wing were also attended by Soviet brothers in arms.

In numerous meetings with FDJ members and members of the society for sport and technology in garrisons and enterprises, members of the National People's Army and Soviet soldiers reported on the life in their units. Applicants for military occupations from the Ludwigslust College met with former graduates serving as officers or officer cadets in the armed forces.

PUJA ENDS VISIT TO PHILIPPINES 27 FEB

LD280006 Budapest MTI in English 1748 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--Hungarian Foreign Minister Frigyes Puja concluded his visit on the Philippines. Prior to his departure from there the head of the Hungarian diplomacy was received by President Ferdinand Marcos and conducted talks with him on bilateral relations and on timely international questions.

KADAR, GASPAR, BERECZ MEET WITH GUATEMALAN PARTY LEADER

LD260036 Budapest MTI in English 1700 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 25 (MTI)--Invited by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, Carlos Gonzales, general secretary of the Guatemalan Labour Party, paid a visit to Hungary.

The leader of the party was received by Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP. Sandor Gaspar, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and general secretary of the National Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), as well as Janos Berecz, head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the HSWP CC, held talks with the guest.

At the talks, held in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, the representatives of the two parties informed each other on the situation of their countries, on the activity of their parties and on the most important tasks awaiting them. They surveyed the inter-party relations and the possibilities of further developing them. They exchanged opinions on the topical questions of international communist movement, on the international situation and devoted special attention to evaluating the latest developments in the Caribbean area.

They condemned the ever increasing attacks of the extremist circles of imperialism against the socialist, the revolutionary and progressive forces, which seriously endanger the so-far achieved results of detente. They emphasized the importance of the collaboration and concentrated action of all the forces interested in the preservation of world peace, in safeguarding detente, in social progress, in the checking of the armaments race.

The representatives of the HSWP strengthened the solidarity of the Hungarian people with the just struggle of the Guatemalan patriots.

The leader of the Guatemalan Labour Party set a high value on the solidarity the Hungarian people manifest towards the fight of the Guatemala anti-fascists.

The sides strengthened their solidarity against the military, fascist dictatorships and its supporters, and expressed solidarity with the Central and Latin American peoples, governments, fraternal parties and all progressive forces fighting for actual independence, for regaining their liberty, for their social progress. They assured of their assistance the Nicaraguan patriotic forces and the people of Salvador fighting for the democratic transformation of the country.

The HSWP and the Guatemalan Labour Party attribute fundamental significance to strengthening the internationalist cooperation of the international communist and working-class movement, and to its collaboration with other democratic, progressive, peace-loving forces.

At the talks they strengthened [as received] that the traditionally good cooperation of the two parties will be further developed on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

JOINT PRODUCTION COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA

LD272026 Prague CTK in English 2034 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest (CETEKA correspondent)--A protocol was signed at the end of the 16th session of Czechoslovak-Hungarian mixed Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation by chairmen of the Czechoslovak and Hungarian parts of the committee, Rudolf Rohlicek and Jozsef Marjai. The protocol provides for a prolongation of the most important agreements on production cooperation, valid till 1980, and for their possible extension. Possibilities of creating new, important production relations and further development of bilateral cooperation will be studied.

It further stated that the turnover of trade between the two countries rose by 10 per cent last year, reaching 1,000 million roubles. The directives of the protocol provide for a further 4-percent increase in 1980. Foreign trade ministry representatives of the two countries signed an agreement on the cooperation of foreign trade organizations in sales of complete plants on third markets. They will consider the possibilities of using the Haldex technology in Czechoslovakia, the creation of a joint enterprise, and further development of scientific, technical, agricultural and energy cooperation.

Rudolf Rohlicek told CETEKA after the session that both sides came to the conclusion that agreements on specialization and cooperation must be expanded for the sake of linkage with the final stage of the coordination of national economic plans in the next five-year plan period. There must also be more consistent approach to cooperation in production, especially in engineering, the Czechoslovak deputy premier added.

The final stage of the coordination of the two countries' plans in the coming five-year plan periods must be preceded by effort to increase the amount and improve the structure of goods exchange and cooperation in production. The committee has also enjoined the ministries concerned to work out proposals for the expansion of the exchange of production systems in agriculture.

KADAR, LAZAR, APRO RECEIVE DPRK AMBASSADOR

LD272324 Budapest MTI in English 1743 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers; and Antal Apro, president of the National Assembly, received at a visit of introduction Kim Yong-sun, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in Hungary.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION SCHEDULED FOR 28 FEB

LD272318 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 27 (MTI)--The session of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party has been summoned for February 28.

The Political Committee proposes that the Central Committee should listen to the report surveying topical international questions in the report dealing with the congress preparations, as well as debating the informatory report on the preparations of the 6th Five-Year Plan.

ADDITIONAL BUDAPEST, PROVINCIAL PARTY CONFERENCES REPORTED

AU262210 [Editorial Report AU] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 24 February on pages 3 and 4 carries a 5,200-word unattributed article, entitled "Party Conferences at Budapest Districts, the Csepel Plant and Three County Seat Cities," on the 23 February MSZMP committee conferences. The article, which is composed of a series of reports, notes the venues of the conferences and prominent officials attending, addressing and presiding over them and lists the speakers addressing the conference.

Each report is concluded by naming the leading bodies of the committees in question. They are as follows:

At the Csepel iron and metal plant: First secretary of the party committee: Antal Ernszt; Secretaries: Laszlo Kiss and Erno Toth.

Budapest 1st District: First secretary: Gyorgy Kekesi; Secretaries: Mrs Jozsef Feher and Istvan Fodor.

Budapest 5th District: First secretary: Gabor Borbely; Secretaries: Miklos Vary, Istvan Lehoczky and Istvan Muranyi.

Budapest 6th District: First secretary: Dr Istvan Moro; Secretaries: Mrs Arpad Agoston, Istvan Feher and Gyorgy Lugosi.

Budapest 7th District: First secretary: Dr Jozsef Nadasdi; Secretaries: Mrs Jozsef Putas, Emil Kimmel and Ferenc Sikonya.

Budapest 9th District: First secretary: Mrs Laszlo Galu; Secretaries: Ferenc Abraham, Dr Gyorgy Nemeth and Laszlo J. Varga.

Budapest 10th District: First secretary: Jozsef Zarnos; Secretaries: Dr Pal Baranyai, Peter Kemeny and Karoly Szabo.

Budapest 11th District: First secretary: Dr Istvan Szatmari; Secretaries: Mrs Istvan Csasztvay, Lajos Hurban and Laszlo Novak.

Budapest 13th District: First secretary: Karoly Kovacs; Secretaries: Dr Jozsef Grossmann, Mrs Istvan Feher and Bela Boros.

Budapest 15th District: First secretary: Laszlo Szabo; Secretaries: Mrs Emil Burdza and Imre Elek.

Budapest 19th District: First secretary: Csaba Hamori; Secretaries: Sandor Kotka and Janos Richter.

The city committees have elected the following leading bodies:

Debrecen: First secretary: Dr Sandor Postas; Secretaries: Erno Olajos and Gyorgy Pataki.

Miskolc: First secretary: Laszlo Drotos; Secretaries: Sandor Kollath and Dr Laszlo Kovacs.

Pecs: First secretary: Jozsef Szentiranyi; Secretaries: Dr Szilveszter Petohazi and Gyula Antal.

KADAR TOURS MTI EDITORIAL OFFICES, NEWSROOM

LD270952 Budapest MTI in English 1757 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 26 (MTI)--Janos Kadar, first secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee, called at the Hungarian news agency MTI on Tuesday. He was accompanied by Imre Gyori, secretary of the HWSP Central Committee.

The visitors were received by Gyorgy Kekedi, first secretary of the HSWP's Budapest First District Committee, and leaders of MTI. The high-ranking visitors were briefed about the work of the news agency founded 100 years back. It was mentioned inter alia that MTI gets news material and photos round the clock from its central editorial departments, 19 editorial offices functioning in countries, 23 foreign correspondents, some 70 foreign news agencies, photo agencies and press organs. The Hungarian news agency provides news in five languages to the world. Besides, it prints a total of 50 dailies and weeklies for subscribers at home and abroad.

The first secretary of the HWSP Central Committee saw a computer-controlled display system at the editorial of the news export department. News and reports are transmitted from this department in five world languages to nearly 100 countries of four continents.

Following this, the visitors called at the MTI news hall and got acquainted with the work of the home affairs and the foreign editorial departments. Thereafter they went to the telephoto centre and to the laboratories of the MTI photo department which are equipped with modern, colour processing too.

Finally Janos Kadar met MTI's party, state and social leaders. He spoke with recognition of the information service being rendered by the workers of the agency ever more successfully. He wished them further success in their work.

BRIEFS

TOURISM AGREEMENT WITH CUBA--A delegation of the Ministry of Internal Trade led by State Secretary Dr Zoltan Juhar paid a visit to Cuba between 14 and 21 February. "A Hungarian-Cuban agreement on Tourism for 1981-85 and a workplan pertaining to direct technical-scientific cooperation, tourism and domestic trade in 1980-81 were signed during the visit." [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 Feb 80 p 4 AU]

CREDENTIALS PRESENTATIONS--On Thursday [14 February], Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, received Mustafa Kamal, new ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh in Hungary, who presented his credentials. The credentials presentation was attended by Vencel Hazi, deputy minister of foreign affairs. Istvan Molnar, new ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic in Canberra, has presented his credentials to Zelman Cowen, governor general of the Commonwealth of Australia. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Feb 80 p 8 AU]

DEMOCRATIC PARTY SUPPORTS PZPR CONGRESS RESOLUTION

LD192110 Warsaw PAP in English 1722 GMT 19 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 19 Feb (PAP)--The 19th plenary session of the Democratic Party Central Committee debated today on the Democratic Party's participation in the elections to the Polish Sejm (parliament) and voivodship people's councils.

Answering the appeal of the 8th PUWP Congress, the DP came out in support of the congress resolution as a National Unity Front basis for elections to the Sejm and voivodship people's councils. It is an all-national programme. It suits all the patriotic froces of the nation and guarantees a further socio-economic development of the country and welfare of the motherland.

The DP CC supported Edward Gierek's proposal to call a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe to Warsaw, put forth at the 8th PUWP Congress. The DP CC also accepted the report of the DP deputies' club for the 7th term of office and put forward condidates for DP MP's. They will be also put forward for the list of candidates to various National Unity Front committees.

LUKASZEWICZ GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE ON PZPR CONGRESS

LD160006 Warsaw PAP in English 2137 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Feb, PAP--After the 8th congress ended members of the newly elected party authorities held a press conference for the reporters of the foreign press, radio and television.

The conference was attended by member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Lukaszewicz, alternate member of the Political Bureau and CC Secretary Jozef Pinkowski, CC Secretary Jerzy Waszczuk and head of the Department of Press, Radio and Television of the PUWP CC Kazimierz Rokoszewski.

Jerzy Lukaszewicz thanked some 200 journalists present at the conference for their matter-of-fact reports of the congress debate and objective news about Poland. He emphasized that the congress was widely discussed by the Polish mass media which made it possible for all those interested to watch the course of debates.

The congress discussion, Jerzy Lukaszewicz stated, answered the question how the party and the society assess the current state of Poland's economic situation and the country's socio-political situation. The congress confirmed that the party's strategy mapped out by the 6th congress and approved and developed during the 7th congress, is valid and approved by party members and the society. The pre-congress discussion conducted in the wide circles of the party and the society, which was crowned by the congress debate, also evaluated the work done by PUWP CC First Secretary Edward Gierek, confirmed the strengthening of the party ranks and the majority of its activ.

Referring to that part of the congress debate which discussed international policy issues, Jerzy Lukaszewicz emphasized Poland's vivid interest in matters of peace and disarmament. The congress confirmed that the foreign policy line pursued by the PUWP to [word indistinct] the country's sovereignty and independence is right.

Then members of the party leadership present at the conference answered questions from journalists. The questions asked by many correspondents revealed they were very much interested in the initiative of Edward Gierek who said Warsaw was ready to play host to an international disarmament conference.

USSR'S SUSLOV LEAVES AFTER FINAL CONGRESS ACTIVITIES

Visit to Steel Works

LD131230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] The work force of the Warszawa steel works has warmly welcomed the CPSU delegation headed by Mikhail Suslov, member of Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee. The Soviet guests during their visit to the works toured the rolling mill section and then took part in the meeting with the political and economic aktiv of the works. Let us remind the listeners that the Warsaw works for many years has maintained friendly links with the work force of the Soviet enterprise Serp i Molot.

Departure for Home

LD152354 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 15 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Following the meeting with the members of the highest PZPR leadership, the foreign delegations taking part in the proceedings of the congress began to leave Warsaw, departing for home. Today at the Warsaw's Okecie Airport, Edward Gierek, the first secretary of the party's Central Committee bade farewell to the delegation of the CPSU headed by Mikhail Suslov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The delegation was also seen off by members of the party's Central Committee Politburo: Edward Babiuch, Alojzy Karkoszka and Andrzej Werblan. Present were : Kazimierz Olszewski, Poland's ambassador to the Soviet Union, and Boris Aristov, Soviet ambassador to Poland.

VCP'S GIAP HOLDS FINAL TALKS, LEAVES FOR HOME

Meeting With Gierek

BK160304 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Feb 80 BK

[Text] According to a Warsaw source, on 12 February, Comrade Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received and cordially talked with Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee Political Bureau and head of our party celegation to the Eighth Congress of the PZPR.

Comrades Gierek and Vo Nguyen Giap exchanged views on further strengthening the relations of friendship and all-sided cooperation between the two parties and states of Vietnam and Poland. Comrade Gierek stressed full solidarity of the PZPR and people with socialist construction and national defense of the Vietnamese people.

Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap conveyed to Comrade Gierek and other leaders of the Polish party and state the warm greetings of Comrade Le Duan and other leaders of our party and government. He wished the Eighth Congress of the PZPR fine success and thanked Comrade Gierek who in his political report to the congress had sternly condemned the Beijing reactionaries' hegemonic and expansionist policies, and asserted the sympathy, support and assistance of the Polish party and people for the Vietnamese people.

Comrade Gierek thanked our party Central Committee for having sent a high-ranking delegation to the congress and asked the delegation to convey his fraternal regards to Comrade Le Duan and other leaders of the Vietnamese party and government.

Also present at the reception for Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap were Comrades Babiuch, Politburo member and party Central Committee secretary, and Jankowski, deputy director of the PZPR Central Committee's Foreign Affairs Department. The talks took place in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Addresses Meeting in Katowice

BK161612 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 16 Feb 80 BK

[Text] Hanoi, VNA 16 February--The Vietnamese delegation led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP, has attended the plenary meetings of the current congress of the Polish United Workers Party.

During a visit to Katowice the delegation was honoured at a 2,000-strong meeting where the secretary of the provincial committee of the PZPR warmly welcomed it and expressed high appreciation of the victories recorded by the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam in building socialism and defending the country.

In his speech, Vo Nguyen Giap conveyed to the PZPR and the working class and people of Poland warm greetings of militant solidarity from the VCP and the Vietnamese people. He hailed the brilliant successes obtained by the PZPR and the Polish people, especially in the 10 years of building a developed socialist society. He expressed his belief that the Polish people, under the leadership of the PZPR, headed by esteemed First Secretary Edward Gierek, would satisfactorily fulfill the important resolutions of the eighth party congress in building a developed socialist society, in consolidating and strengthening national defence, making Poland more and more prosperous and stronger and stronger, and life in Poland happier and happier.

Vo Nguyen Giap spoke of the great achievements of the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the VCP in building and defending the country. Analyzing the situation in the three Indochinese countries he said that these fraternal countries were more closely united than ever and were joining one another in building socialism and defending their respective territories.

Vo Nguyen Giap exposed Beijing's dark designs on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. He said: "The Vietnamese people always want to live in peace and friendship with their neighbors and other countries in the world. They treasure their traditional friendship with the revolutionary people of China. Yet they remain very vigilant, and are ready to foil any reckless military adventures by the enemy."

"In the present situation, the world balance of forces is changing greatly in favour of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism", Vo Nguyen Giap stressed. He warmly welcomed the positive initiatives for peace taken by the Soviet Union, and its contributions to the revolutionary struggle in defence of peace in the world. He attached great value to the solidarity, friendship and all-around cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, especially since the signing of the Vietnam-Soviet treaty of friendship and cooperation.

Vo Nguyen Giap expressed satisfaction at the continuous strengthening and development of the friendship and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

He thanked the party, government and people of Poland for their valuable assistance to Vietnam in the past and in its present struggle against hostile schemes and acts by the reactionary clique in Beijing.

The Vietnamese delegation has had cordial contacts with delegations from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, France, Sweden, Denmark, Greece and other countries.

It has also visited various cultural and production establishments, and has been warmly welcomed everywhere.

Leaves for Home

OW190727 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 19 Feb 80 OW

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 19--The delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vo Nguyen Giap, member on the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, left Warsaw for home on Sunday after attending the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party.

It was farewelled by Wojciech Jaruzelski, member of the Political Bureau of the PZPR Central Committee; Florian Siwicki, member of the party Central Committee and commander-in-chief of the Polish People's Army; Jozef Urbanowicz, vice minister of national defence, and others.

Present were Polish Ambassador to Vietnam Jan Sliwinski and Vietnamese Ambassador to Poland Nguyen Ngoc Uyen.

CUBA'S ALMEIDA ADDRESSES AIRPLANE FACTORY WORKERS

FL131756 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 13 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Mielec, Poland--Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] Politburo, said today in Mielec, Poland, that in the face of imperialist maneuvers, socialism offers the strengthening of peace, security and the development of fruitful international cooperation.

Speaking to workers at the Mielec airplane factory, one of the largest in Poland, the head of the PCC delegation to the Eighth PZPR Congress, accused the United States of promoting an anachronistic anti-Soviet and anticommunist hysteria. He charged that those campaigns at present threaten the peace and detente achieved by the steadfast efforts of the Soviet Union, the socialist countries and the other progressive forces in the world. He pointed out as an example of imperialist aggressiveness NATO's decision to place new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

Almeida condemned the U.S. creation of the rapid deployment forces for the Middle East and the Caribbean, the increase of U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean, and Washington's postponement of the ratification of the SALT II agreements. The Cuban leader stressed that joining in these actions was the Beijing government, which, with barefaced joy, is strengthening its alliance in all areas with imperialism, including military imperialism. Almeida said that those campaigns, however, failed to prevent the peoples of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Angola, Mozambique, Ethiopia, Afghanistan, Iran, Grenada, Nicaragua and others to emerge victorious. We are certain, he added, that no force will be able to prevent the beginning decade from witnessing new victories for socialism, new triumphs in the just struggle of the Palestinian people. the Western Saharan patriots, the peoples of Namibia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa and the Independentistas of Puerto Rico.

Concerning the ties between Cuba and Poland he said that despite the geographic distance separating the two countries they are united by strong ties of friendship and cooperation. The common objectives of our peoples, he emphasized, make Cubans see the Polish people as close and dear comrades-in-arms. Juan Almedia Bosque said that in the time elapsed between the seventh and eighth congresses of the PZPR, there was a substantial increase in cooperation in several fields between the two countries.

The PCC delegation headed by Almeida toured the Mielec airplane factory and met with local authorities of the region of Rzeszow, in southern Poland.

Visit to Other Regions

FL182223 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2205 GMT 18 Feb 80 FL

[Text] A Communist Party of Cuba delegation led by Politburo member Juan Almedia Bosque has arrived in the Polish community of Poronin as part of a tour of various regions. The Cuban delegation, which attended the Eighth PZPR Congress, was welcomed by Poronin residents and a group of children wearing the typical dress of the region.

During the visit, the delegation, accompanied by Eugeniusz Satola, secretary of the PZPR committee in Nowy Sacz, laid a floral wreath at the monument to Vladimir Ilich Lenin. The Cuban delegation led by the commander of the revolution and member of the party Politburo, Juan Almedia Bosque, visited the museum dedicated to the founder of the Soviet state and signed the visitor's book.

Conclusion of Visit

FL221951 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1500 GMT 22 Feb 80 FL

[Text] Warsaw--A delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] led by Juan Almedia Bosque, PCC Politburo member, today concluded its official visit to Poland. The delegation attended the Eighth PZPR Congress in Warsaw held 11-15 February. It also toured the country.

Almedia Bosque talked with PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek during a meeting the latter held with the foreign delegations attending the congress.

During its stay in Poland the delegation visited Rzeszow Voivodship in southern Poland where it toured industrial installations and sites of historical and economic interest. In Mielec, a city in the area, the delegation visited the country's largest airplane factory and met with the workers there. It also toured Poronin in the mountainous region of Zakopane where Vladimir Ilich Lenin lived in 1912-14.

PCF DELEGATE SPEAKS AT NOWA HUTA STEEL PLANT

LD191515 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 14 Feb 80 p 9 LD

[Jose Fort dispatch]

[Excerpt] Nowa Huta, 13 February--While the committees of the Polish United Workers Party congress were meeting today, Wednesday, the PCF delegation met with several foreign representatives. The conversation with General Giap was particularly cordial. Then the French delegation left the Polish capital for Katowice. At Nowa Huta it visited one of Europe's most modern iron and steel complexes. Here are some figures for the initiated: Two of the first blast furnaces produced 4.5 million tons of steel in 1979. This is one of several results which illustrate the progress which Poland has made during the past 10 years.

In the afternoon a meeting was held at the factory. Charles Fiterman delivered a speech.

He stated that the PCF delegation is following "with great interest the proceedings at the congress, which expresses the life, efforts and successes of your country's workers and people" and "appreciates the important report delivered by your party's first secretary, who is also our comrade, our friend Edward Gierek."

Charles Fiterman said, among other things:

"At our 22d and 23d congresses we define a new outlook for our people, a democratic road to socialism, which takes into account our country's individual characteristics and traditions. We are struggling for a form of socialism which will provide a specific answer well adapted to contemporary France's problems and our people's aspirations, for what we call a French brand of socialism....

"Under the pressure of the peoples' struggles for their full national independence and liberation, which characterizes the evolution of the international situation, imperialism is making desperate efforts...."

We Do Not Distinguish Solidarity From the Peace Struggle

"...It is stepping up its interference in the peoples' affairs, while attempting to secure credit for the thesis that peaceful coexistence implies observance of a kind of set and definitive apportionment of the world, a social and political status quo. This is an absolutely unacceptable attitude and viewpoint.

"Peaceful coexistence implies, on the contrary, not only peace but also the acknowledgement by all states of every people's fundamental right freely to decide their own future and their own road to progress without foreign interference. This is a principle to which we are particularly attached, since we advocate it for ourselves, for the French people.

"But we know that because of imperialism, observance of this principle cannot be achieved without a struggle. And it is right and necessary that in this struggle the peoples and their governments are not reduced to fighting with their bare hands but are able to count--when they so wish--on solidarity and international aid, especially from socialist countries, as in Afghanistan...."

"We do not divorce the exercise of solidarity from the struggle for peace, because we are well aware that peace is not granted by imperialism but has to be won from it.

"Every gain for socialism, every success in the peoples' struggle for their liberation and every blow dealt to imperialism lays the foundations for the progress of peaceful coexistence and peace.

"At the same time some initiatives are needed, because everything possible must be done to preserve and extend detente, to advance along the path of disarmament, the simultaneous elimination of the blocs and the establishment of a new international economic and political order guaranteeing the solution of the major world problems, such as hunger, underdevelopment, inequality and dependence."

A Determined "No" to Integrated West European Bloc

"I would like to say in this connection that we French communists are seriously worried by the efforts being made in Western Europe to place the FRG in a position of leader of a strengthened integrated West European bloc, equipped with hundreds of new nuclear missiles and under the lofty tutelage of the United States. Such a prospect would be grave for our country and also for peace in Europe. We issue a determined 'no' to it....

"We are ready to participate in joint initiatives among the communist parties--the forces which intend to act in Europe on the basis of jointly defined objectives for the sake of detente, disarmament and peace.

"We greatly appreciate the efforts being made in the same direction by our fraternal Polish party and the Polish workers and people. This solidarity between our parties and peoples is deeply rooted in a centuries-old history. It is confirmed--and how strongly--in the joint struggle against Hitler's fascism. Everything in the present situation demands that we strengthen it and impart new developments to it. This is why the French communists welcomed the very positive results of the recent meeting between Comrad Gierek and Georges Marchais. This is a step, a major step forward in the in intensification of a solidarity which is exemplary in many respects."

BCP'S FILIPOV SPEAKS AT WARSAW'S DIMITROV PLANT

AU182020 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 14 Feb 80 p 5 AU

[Speech by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member, Central Committee secretary and leader of the BCP delegation to the Eighth PZPR Congress, at friendship rally at the Georgi Dimitrov plant in Warsaw on 13 February]

[Text] Dear comrades, dear Polish friends, please allow me on behalf of the BCP Central Committee to express most cordial thanks to the PZPR Central Committee for inviting our delegation to take part in the work of the Eighth PZPR Congress.

When the Polish comrades proposed that we visit your plant we accepted the proposal with great satisfaction. It is a great honor for us to meet the representatives of the Polish working class--the vanguard unit of the fraternal Polish people. Today, however, we are extraordinarily excited because we are at the collective of a leading plant of fraternal Poland's industry, a plant named after Georgi Dimitrov, the glorious son of the Bulgarian people, fearless fighter against fascist obscurantism, and a great patriot and internationalist. We are especially delighted to meet you here on the plant grounds, where one feels best the pulse of the new life and from where one can most clearly see the bright communist future of revived Poland. We have a feeling of deep satisfaction to be able to shake you fraternal hands and to convey to you and through you to the entire Polish people the most cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of the Bulgarian communists, the Bulgarian working class and entire Bulgarian people and on the personal behalf of Todor Zhivokov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman.

We thank you for the wonderful words addressed to the BCP, the Bulgarian people and our delegation. We thank you for the warm and cordial reception that, I am convinced, is an expression of your feelings of fraternal friendship toward the People's Republic of Bulgaria that responds to your people with the same feelings and cordiality.

Comrades, the programmatic report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo that was read at the congress by Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, a noted figure of the international communist and workers' movement, our great friend and a sincere supporter of the Bulgarian-Polish friendship and cooperation, with communist principle-mindedness reveals the great and comprehensive successes of the party of the Polish communists in constructing the developed socialist society. It clearly points out the problems and future tasks that the Polish people and the Polish workers class will solve along the road to socialism and communism under the leadership of its political vanguard.

We, the representatives of the BCP, were especially and pleasantly impressed by the positive evaluation given in the report to the implementation of the tasks set by the sixth and seventh PZPR congresses. During the past period the Polish People's Republic achieved remarkable successes and implemented a great and comprehensive progress in all areas of life. Today Poland is a prospering socialist country that worthily takes its place--from an industrial point of view--among the world's 10 most developed countries.

Production's material-technical base was significantly expanded and modernized and hundreds of major industrial plants were constructed on a modern technical level. The development and modernization of Polish agriculture continued. As a result of the correct PZPR economic and social policy the Polish people's material and cultural well-being is constantly growing, Polish science, education and culture comprehensively expanded.

All this did not come as a gift. It is a result of the constructive and creative labor of the Polish workers' class, peasants and intelligentsia. It is a result of the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of the PZPR and its Central Committee led by Comrade Edward Gierek, who are constantly serving the historic cause of the Polish workers class in defense of the lasting interests of the working people and entire people. Today the PZPR is the mainstay of that unity of your country's patriotic forces that guarantees the comprehensive prosperity of the Polish People's Republic and the well-being of the Polish people. In other words, that is why the strategy of accelerated development of the country and higher quality and effectiveness of labor found a warm support on the part of the Polish communists and all working people. In his speech at the 16 PZPR Central Committee Plenum in 1979 Comrade Edward Gierek stated with justification: "The position taken by the workers class and the entire society, and the support rendered to the party policy at the seventh and eighth PZPR Central Committee plenums and the Sixth PZPR Congress program were the factors that allowed the country's development to accelerate and overcome the difficulties. These were years of great upsurge and a comprehensive mobilization of the forces for liberating the creative capabilities and energy of our people."

We sincerely rejoice in your achievements, because they contribute not only to fraternal Poland's socialist prosperity, but also because they are a real contribution to further strengthening the international socialist community, and for the victory of peace and socialism throughout the world.

They are the strong basis on which your country's international authority is constantly growing.

We--the Bulgarian communists--highly value the great contribution of socialist Poland to strengthen the defensive power of the Warsaw Pact, and to expand and perfect the economic cooperation within the CEMA framework, as well as its tireless struggle for peace and cooperation among nations. The Polish People's Republic is an important factor for preserving peace and security in Europe and the world.

Comrades, the decisions that are to be adopted by the Eighth PZPR Congress will outline the prospects of the further and accelerated construction of revived Poland's developed socialist society. We have no doubt that they will be implemented. This is guaranteed by the wise Marxist-Leninist policy of the PZPR and the Polish people's patriotic and working heroism. This is also guaranteed by the socialist countries' unity, cohesion, friendship and cooperation.

Dear Polish comrades, allow me, as brothers do, to acquaint you with some problems currently being solved by socialist Bulgaria's communists and working people. The People's Republic of Bulgaria is now in the midst of the decisive stages of the accelerated and expanded construction of the developed socialist society. Our Seventh 5-Year Plan is of exceptional significance in that task. By implementing the 1980 plan tasks we shall secure the comprehensive implementation of the 5-year plan.

The main and determining characteristic of our country's internal development during the years following the 11th BCP Congress are the great organizational activity of the BCP and the socialist state, and our people's selfless work for implementing the strategic slogan for high effectiveness and quality in all areas of our economic and social life. We see that as the only correct way for successfully implementing the immediate historic task of our party and people--completing the construction of mature socialism and preparing the necessary conditions for the gradual transition towards communism in the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

What practical results have we achieved?

First of all, the accelerated construction of socialism's material-technical base is continuing. The social productivity of labor is also increasing at a steady rate. It is of special importance that today in socialist Bulgaria, the growth of the national income is being secured entirely through the increase in social productivity of labor.

The structure of our national economy is being dynamically improved and industry takes a leading part in it. The development of machine-building, electronics, power supply and chemistry--these structure-determining industrial branches, the carriers of the technical progress--continues at an accelerated rate. Our agriculture is also successfully developing.

The accelerated development of industry and its increased effectiveness created conditions for further increasing the people's standard of living and consolidating the socialist way of life, as well as forming the new man--the fighter for real socialism--as a comprehensively developed personality.

Of course, when we talk about the successes we have reached, we soberly evaluate the difficulties we encounter along the way. As is known, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is a country of "open economy." Almost three-fourths of our national income results from our participation in the international division of labor. This means that the complex and contradictory situation in the world economy must be reflected in Bulgaria's national economy. However, if Bulgaria was not a socialist state, and a member of the fraternal socialist community, and if Bulgaria did not participate in the socialist economic integration and did not develop comprehensive relations with the USSR, the Polish People's Republic, and the other CEMA member-countries, the unfavorable reflection of the capitalist economy's crisis would have been greater. Not only did we not delay the growth of the standard of living but, on the contrary, we secured a new upsurge in our people's material and cultural well-being.

During the current year and in the coming Eighth 5-Year Plan period we plan to achieve new and even greater successes in all areas of our social and economic life. We shall first of all struggle for higher productivity of labor and aim our efforts toward producing high quality and diverse goods to satisfy the needs of the domestic market. We also aim at expanding our participation in the international division of labor as equal partners. It is clear to us that all this can only be implemented on the basis of maximum utilization of modern scientific-technical achievements. That is why we are now creating all conditions for turning the Eighth 5-Year Plan period into a period of the scientific-technical progress.

Comrades, the history of our two fraternal countries has many common bright pages connected with the struggles for national and social liberation. The friendship between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples has ancient traditions. During the 19th century this friendship was manifested by the participation of Poles in two national liberation struggles of our people against foreign oppression.

With his lectures in Paris at the beginning of the 1840's, Adam Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet, propagated Bulgarian history and literature as an integral part of the Slavic culture.

Noted figures of the Bulgarian revival and our national liberation struggle maintained close relations with Polish revolutionaries. The Bulgarian theme was developed in the works of many Polish writers, poets and painters, among them Henryk Dembicky, who had close and friendly relations and cooperation with Khristo Botev, the great Bulgarian poet and revolutionary.

Bulgarian-Polish cooperation found a bright expression in the solidarity and common struggles of the BCP and the Polish Communist Party against capitalism, and the advance of fascism and reaction. During the Leipzig trial the Polish proletariat decisively raised its voice in support of Georgi Dimitrov. Bulgarians and Poles fought together against fascism on the fronts in Spain. More than 40 years ago when Hitlerite Germany treacherously attacked Poland, the BCP voiced its protest and expressed its support of the Polish people and their unequal struggle against the fascist invaders.

Today the Bulgarian-Polish relations and the two peoples' friendship are constructed and are being developed on the steady foundations of Marxism-Leninism and on the basis of the unity in the goals and tasks of the new society's construction. The Bulgarian-Polish treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance is a firm foundation of these fraternal relations. It is the practical realization of the principles of socialist internationalism in action.

The meetings and talks between Comrades Todor Zhivkov and Edward Gierek are giving a powerful impetus to expanding and enriching Bulgarian-Polish cooperation. The visit of the Comrade Edward Gierek-led party-state delegation of the People's Republic of Poland to Bulgaria in 1979 had special significance in that context. The "Basic Trends of Developing Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between Bulgaria and Poland for the Period After 1980," adopted during that visit, is a real program of expanding and strengthening comprehensive and mutual relations between our two fraternal countries.

As rightly pointed out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "Our Marxist-Leninist parties and their tested central committees are the inspirers and organizers of Bulgarian-Polish friendship and the enrichment of its form and contents. Their unity and fraternity are the steady basis of our political alliance and the nucleus of the comprehensive relations between our two peoples and socialist states."

Between the BCP and PZPR there exists total unity on all questions of the theory and practice of socialist construction, the world communist and workers movement and the international situation.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria and the People's Republic of Poland are actively participating in implementing a complex program of developing socialist economic integration and of uniting the fraternal countries' efforts in solving national and international problems of socialist construction. Comrades, the tasks pointed out by the Eighth PZPR Congress and those for whose implementation the Bulgarian people are struggling can only be implemented in conditions of peace, friendship and cooperation among the world states. Our peoples know well the price of peace. The horrors, experienced by humanity in World War II--the bloodiest war--which began on Polish territory, are still fresh in the present generation's consciousness. The Bulgarian people will always be grateful for your heroism in the struggle against fascism. As stressed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, "there is no contemporary Bulgarian who does not pay tribute to the memory of the 6 million victims of the struggle against the invasion of Poland by the Hitlerite barbarians. Their immortal spirit is incorporated in the foundations of modern Poland, constructed by the heroic Polish people with much talent, inspiration and selflessness."

Our peoples will never forget that the victory against fascism was achieved thanks to the heroism and stamina of the great USSR--our common ally and supporter of world peace.

Today the territorial integrity and the existence of every socialist country, the further successes in constructing the new society and the expansion of the revolutionary process and world progress are closely connected with the USSR and its great political, economic, and military power.

We deeply believe that world peace can be preserved and that war can and must be excluded from peoples' lives forever. The unity, cohesion of power of the socialist countries are a decisive factor in achieving that noble goal. The seventies of the present century will remain in history as the decade of detente. Much has been done to strengthen confidence among nations and consolidate the principles of peaceful co-existence among nations and consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

Recently, however, imperialist forces, primarily certain militaristic circles in the United States, started actions contrary to the interests of the peoples, the peaceful and constructive proposals of the USSR and the other fraternal socialist countries. The military psychosis in the United States is growing and the policy of rudely interfering with the internal affairs of other peoples and countries is intensifying.

The decision of NATO's recent session to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles on the territory of some West European countries and the actions of the U.S. President aimed at restoring the "cold war" policy are an expression of all that.

The real armed intervention of international imperialism against the democratic achievements of the Afghan people, an intervention led by the United States, is also an expression of it.

Unfortunately, the imperialistic forces found an overt ally in the Chinese leadership, which is leading an overt hegemonistic course and allies itself with NATO's aggressive block, and thus has turned into a strike force of international reaction. The most notable example of that policy is Beijing's attitude toward the Afghan revolution and its aggressive actions against Socialist Vietnam and other Southeast Asian countries.

The fraternal socialist countries decisively oppose the imperialist forces' provocations. The USSR and the socialist community countries are sufficiently united and strong to be able to prevent the attempts of reaction to push the world to the abyss of war. The USSR and the other Warsaw Pact member-countries are determined consistently to conduct a policy of intensifying the struggle to implement the peaceful initiatives to convene an all-European conference on military detente and disarmament, and continue the negotiations to stop the arms race. That is why it is necessary now more than ever to strengthen the Warsaw Pact treaty organization, to defend the positive tendencies in international relations that have been achieved, and to cooperate to strengthen and expand peaceful cooperation in Europe and the world. This policy corresponds with the vital interests of all peoples.

The Bulgarian people reject imperialism's anti-Soviet and antisocialist policy. We totally support the USSR's policy, as expressed by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev in his interview in PRAVDA of 13 January 1980. In the interview the first Soviet party and state leader pointed out ways to improve the international situation and continue the process of detente. There is not and cannot be another alternative for mankind except peace and mutually beneficial cooperation.

Our country is conducting a principle-minded and constructive foreign policy. We attribute primary importance to developing relations of good neighborliness and cooperation among the Balkan peoples. Our goal is turn the Balkan Peninsula into a region of lasting peace and security, without nuclear weapons, in which people can live in an atmosphere of confidence and cooperation.

The BCP and the People's Republic of Bulgaria are rendering and will further render full support to the people struggling for national and social liberation, for turning detente into an irreversible process, and for peace. This is our duty as patriots and communists to the Bulgarian people and to the international communist and workers movement.

In conclusion allow me, comrades, to once again wish to the collective of your plant, which carries the name of Georgi Dimitrov, and to the fraternal Polish people new and even greater successes in constructing socialism in the People's Republic of Poland, as well as new and peaceful achievements for the happiness and prosperity of your country's working people.

Long live the PZPR--the militant vanguard of the Polish people in constructing socialist Poland!

Long live the People's Republic of Poland!

Let the indestructible unity and fraternity between the BCP and PZPR and between the Bulgarian and Polish peoples strengthen!

Let the unity and cohesion of the socialist community countries and the international communist and workers movement strengthen!

Long live peace among nations!

Long live communism!

BILAK ADDRESSES AUTOMOBILE FACTORY WORKERS

AU151334 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 14 Feb 80 pp 1, 7 AU

[P. Minarik dispatch]

[Excerpt] Visiting an Auto Factory

A CPCZ delegation has visited the FSO [Fabryka Samochodow Osobowych] car factory in Warsaw, which produces the Fiat-Polsky and Polonez passenger cars. The delegation was led by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and secretary. After greeting the representatives of the economic and party leadership of the enterprise, the delegation members acquainted themselves with the production. They inspected the iron foundry, the pressing operations, the engine assembly workshop, the automated car body assembly line and, in conclusion of the inspection tour, also the assembly hall from where the finished cars leave the factory. In the assembly hall the FSO workers asked Comrade Bilak to make an entry in the honorary visitors' book. "I am one of those who saw the plant 10 years ago, and here one can see what an enormous step forward Poland has taken on the road to the developed socialist society. It is a success of the PZPR's great political and organizational work, of the Polish people's selflessness and of the working people's enthusiasm," Comrade Bilak wrote, among other things.

Then a party and social aktiv meeting was held on the plant's premises. The CPCZ delegation was greeted there by Jan Sobolewski, first secretary of the PZPR plant organization, who informed those present about the work of the party organization in the car factory. Then Jerzy Bielecki, FSO director general, took the floor; he spoke about the present production of the plant, which produces 132,000 cars annually, 40,000 of them Polonez cars. He also spoke about the working successes of the 30,000 employees, 18,000 of whom are working in the Warsaw plant.

The participants in the party and social aktiv meeting in the FSO plant were then addressed by Comrade V. Bilak. In addition to other things, he thanked them for the cordial welcome in the plant. He stressed that both our peoples have a great deal in common--not only the 1,300-kilometer border, but also equal opinions on important matters and the common ideology of Marxist parties. Poland is close to us not only because we have been living side by side for centuries, but also because we have chosen a common road of development. It is a correct road.

Comrade Bilak then spoke about the situation in the world, as well as about the attempts of imperialist propaganda, which is constantly slandering the countries of the socialist community. He also spoke of the need for mutual integration between the two countries, adding that it is only together that we can overcome the problems existing today.

The basis of our successes are our Marxist parties, whose cooperation is sure to develop broadly also in the future, Comrade Bilak said.

The meeting in the FSO plant had the tenor of a manifestation of Czechoslovak-Polish friendship, of proof of socialist internationalism.

SED DELEGATION LEADER VERNER HOLDS TALKS, MAKES TOUR

Meeting With Gierek

AU211401 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Feb 80 p 1 AU

["Edward Gierek Speaks With Head of SED Delegation; Erich Honecker's Fraternal Greetings Cordially Reciprocated; Eighth PZPR Congress Concludes Creative Discussion"]

[Excerpt] Warsaw (ND)--Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, received on Thursday [14 February] Paul Verner, leader of the SED Central Committee delegation to the Eighth PZPR Congress, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for talks. Paul Verner conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, which Edward Gierek most cordially reciprocated.

In the course of the friendly meeting an exchange of views took place about problems related to the further deepening of cooperation between the two parties and states. Paul Verner presented the film on the festivities on the 30th anniversary of the GDR in which a party-state delegation of the Polish People's Republic under the leadership of Edward Gierek had participated.

Tour of Plant

LD131218 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1013 GMT 13 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw (ADN)--The delegation of the SED Central Committee led by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, paid a visit to Warsaw's Rosa Luxemburg works today, where they were warmly welcomed by the workers. The guests, who are taking part in the Eighth PZPR Congress, inspected several production departments of the works, which is the leading factory in the Polish lamp-making industry and which has long-standing partnership arrangements with the Berlin Narwa combine.

In conversations with the workers--65 percent of the approximately 5,000 work force are women--mention was made of the common revolutionary traditions of the German and Polish labor movement, which are particularly illustrated in the person of Rosa Luxemburg.

To loud applause, Paul Verner praised the all-around fraternal relations between the parties, states and peoples of the GDR and the People's Republic of Poland. It was first and only through socialism that Germans and Poles could become true friends, working closely together for common goals, he said. This is a great achievement for the cause of peace and socialism. The speaker stressed that Erich Honecker and Edward Gierek have done a great service in deepening this friendship. The GDR will always protect the friendship between the two peoples. It will do everything to prevent another war ever starting from German soil and, together with the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of Poland and other states of the socialist community, it will defend mankind's greatest possession--peace.

OVARI SPEAKS AT WARSAW TV TUBE FACTORY

LD141118 Budapest MTI in English 1010 GMT 14 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, February 13 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Warsaw:

The Hungarian party delegation, under the leadership of Miklos Ovari, member of the Political Committee of the HSWP and secretary of the Central Committee, currently participating at the 8th Congress of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP), paid a visit on Wednesday [13 February] to one of the most modern factories of the district of the Polish capital, the Piaseczno "Unitra-Polcolor" video-tube factory. The delegation of the HSWP, the members of which are Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Central Committee of the HSWP, and Jozsef Garamvolgyi, Hungarian ambassador in Warsaw, was accompanied on the factory visit by Henryk Sablak, secretary of the Warsaw party committee.

In the framework of the factory visit a mass-meeting was held with the participation of the workers of the large factory, at which Mikos Ovari delivered a speech.

In the introduction Miklos Ovari, on behalf of the delegation of the HSWP, forwarded the fraternal greetings of the Central Committee of the HSWP, personally of Janos Kadar, first secretary, the Hungarian communists and the Hungarian working people to the 8th Congress of the Polish United Worker's Party, to the Polish communists, the Polish people, and wished further successful discussion to the delegates of the congress of the Polish communists.

In the following speech, Miklos Ovari praised the relations between the HSWP and PUWP, between the Polish and Hungarian peoples, which are fruitfully developing in all the areas of life, then emphasized:

"Our parties and governments judge the basic questions of international life, international communist and workers movements in the same way. In close alliance with the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Soviet Union, and the other countries and parties of the socialist community, we struggle and work for universal human progress, for peace, for the development of the socialist world.

"Our party consistently advocates the cause of strengthening the community of socialist countries. We take an active part in the activity of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and in the cooperation of the member states of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance," said Miklos Ovari, then pointed out:

"We exert our international activity in the spirit of proletarian internationalism. We are at solidarity with the struggle of the fraternal parties operating in the capitalist countries against the rule of monopoly, for democratic rights, for the interest of the workers and for the socialist transformation of society. We assist the national and social liberation, revolutionary movements in the whole world. We assure of our soliarity the Vietnamese, Laotian and Kampuchean peoples in their endeavours in the interest of protecting the independence and freedom of their country, in the safeguarding of the socialist achievements and in the undisturbed continuation of their peaceful building work.

"We assist the struggle of the revolutionary forces of Afghanistan, against external imperialist attacks, provocations and intrigues. The Hungarian communists and our people received with understanding the internationalist assistance of the Soviet Union, which it provided for the Afghan people on the basis of the valid bilateral agreement, for the protection of its sovereignty and independence. We assist the anti-imperialist fight, revolutionary cause of the Asian, the African and Latin American patriotic and democratic forces," stressed Miklos Ovari, then referred to the fact that in the international situation of today the extremist circles of imperialism are experimenting with recalling the spirit of cold war, endeavouring to upset the historically established military balance in Europe and the world and for achieving a military power advantage, and present (?attacks) in the political field against the countries of the socialist community.

"In this situation as well we endeavour, as follows from our principled policy, to protect the so-far achieved results of detente, to remove the dangers threatening detente, for the preservation of European peace and security, for the continuation of the policy of cooperation. It is our belief that this policy is suitable for the interests of our people and of all European peoples. We hope that the realistic minded responsible West European government factors do not choose the road of cold war, and that they understand the mutual endeavours of the socialist countries. We develop our relations with the capitalist countries on the basis of the policy of peaceful coexistence, in this hope," said Miklos Ovari.

Miklos Ovari went on to point out:

"We endeavor with the West European socialist and social democratic parties for the furtherance of detente, disarmament and the peaceful relations between the states, for cooperation. Europe has a great role in which way the world progresses: on the road of peace, mutual security and the cooperation of the peoples, or towards the unforeseeable consequences of cold war and the armaments race.

The interest of the peoples of Europe in international detente rests on grave historical experiences. For that very reason we continue to attribute great significance to the mass movements and actions of European peoples in the interest of peace and security.

"It is well known that the Chinese leadership, with its nationalistic and anti-socialist foreign policy, appears as the ally of imperialism, and does damage to the cause of detente, international peace and security. This behaviour of the Chinese leaders is in opposition with the basic interests of the peoples--among them those of the Chinese people," pointed out Miklos Ovari and finally emphasized:

"We are certain in that our struggle, carried on together with all the forces of socialism and social progress, just as up until now, will continue to be successful in the field of preserving world peace, in the healthy formation of international relations and in the further unfolding of the policy of detente."

RCP DELEGATE CAZACU MEETS WITH GIEREK, ATTENDS RALLY

Talks With Gierek

AU142045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 14 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Warsaw (AGERPRES) 14/2/1980--On February 14, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the C.C. of the P.U.W.P., received Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the C.C. of the R.C.P., head of the R.C.P. delegation to the Eighth P.U.W.P. Congress.

During the interview, friendly greetings were exchanged between Nicolae Ceausescu, R.C.P. general secretary, president of Romania, and Edward Gierek. Satisfaction was expressed at the good relations of friendship and collaboration established between the R.C.P. and the P.U.W.P., between Romania and Poland, between the Romanian and Polish peoples, relations that are steadily developing in keeping with the decisions and understandings convenanted during the top-level meetings. Likewise, the joint wish was manifested to further develop and diversify the bilateral collaboration and cooperation in the interest of the two peoples, of the general cause of socialism and peace in the world.

Aspects of the international situation were also approached. The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Warsaw Friendship Rally

AU132105 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 2000 GMT 13 Feb 80 AU

[Text] The RCP delegation led by Comrade Virgil Cazacu, who is participating in the proceedings of the PZPR congress, was the guest of the (Urshu) mechanical enterprise, one of the largest industrial units in Warsaw. After visiting the enterprise sections and museum, the Romanian guests participated in a Romanian-Polish friendship rally that took place in the festivities hall of the enterprise. Taking the floor, (Tadeus Kochila), first secretary of the enterprise's party committee, warmly welcomed the delegation and expressed the conviction that this visit will contribute to continuously developing friendly relations and cooperation between the Polish and Romanian parties and peoples. Thanking those present for the friendly reception, Comrade Virgil Cazacu extended warm and comradely greetings to all communists and working people of the (Urshu) mechanical enterprise on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and the party Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and he expressed sentiments of friendship and solidarity for the workers, engineers and technicians in the tractor-building industry and of communists and all working people in Romania.

The speaker said that all the Romanian people follow with deep interest and warm affection the creative activity carried out by the fraternal Polish people, under PZPR leadership, in building the new system and that they wholeheartedly rejoice in the Polish people's successes, which are assessed as an important contribution to the overall cause of socialism, progress and peace in the world.

Comrade Virgil Cazacu said that a decisive role for strengthening and deepening the Romanian-Polish ties and for the upward course of relations of friendship and solidarity between the RCP and PZPR devolves on meetings between Comrades Nicolae Ceausescu and Edward Gierek, meetings that have always given strong impetus to the all-around development of relations between the two countries and peoples.

LCY DELEGATE TO PZPR CONGRESS STRESSES NONALINEMENT

AU171255 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 14 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Czestochowa, 13 February, TANJUG--Today in Czestochowa the LCY delegation attending the Eighth PZPR Congress visited one of Poland's biggest iron and steel plants, named after Boleslaw Bierut, first president of the Polish People's Republic.

Addressing a meeting of the workers of the iron and steel plant who accorded our delegation a warm and cordial welcome, Metodi Petrovski, deputy head of the Yugoslav delegation and member of the LCY Central Committee, greeted the Eighth PZPR Congress.

I particularly want to convey to you the greetings and best wishes from LCY and SFRY President Comrade Josip Broz Tito for further successes in the socialist construction of the Polish People's Republic, Petrovski said. We sincerely rejoice over the great successes in socialist construction achieved by your workers class and all working people of friendly Poland under PZPR leadership.

We are especially happy because friendly Polish-Yugoslav relations and cooperation are continuously and successfully developing and constantly deepening in the interest of our peoples, countries and parties and in the interests of peace and socialism in the world. The meetings between Tito and Gierek made a special contribution, Metodi Petrovski pointed out.

Metodi Petrovski further said that today the world faces negative trends in international relations and a serious deterioration of the international situation.

We are witnessing increasingly wider use of force, military intervention and other forms of interference in the internal affairs of sovereign and especially nonalined states. Those practices are increasing international tension and undermining peace and security in the world. The arms race continues at an undiminished rate. The world's economic problems are assuming increasingly wider proportions and placing a heavy burden on international relations as a whole.

What is needed today more than ever before, Metodi Petrovski emphasized, is active engagement of the entire international community, all countries and all peace-loving, progressive and democratic forces of the world in efforts to overcome the present international situation.

The nonalined policy, Petrovski further said, is the lasting foreign policy orientation of Yugoslavia. Proceeding from the nonalined policy, Yugoslavia and the LCY will in the future continue to be actively engaged in the struggle for peace, for the relaxation of international tension and for disarmament, for international relations based on equality and for social progress and socialism.

RATIFICATION INSTRUMENTS ON LEGAL AGREEMENTS EXCHANGED WITH AUSTRIA

LD272146 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb, PAP--Ratification instruments to the agreements on legal assistance in penal cases and extradiction signed between the Polish People's Republic and the Republic of Austria on February 27, 1978, were exchanged here today. The aim of the documents to be carried into effect on May 1 of the current year is to make the legal turnover in penal cases easier between the two states, to protect their citizens more effectively and to facilitate and simplify proceedings before prosecution and law enforcement organs.

INTERPRESS COMMENTARY ON U.S. MILITARY BUILDUP

LD271436 Warsaw PAP in English 1313 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

["Who Makes Trouble?"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 27 Feb, PAP--It has been known for a long time now that the Soviet-U.S. dialogue is an important part of any effort to turn the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Although both superpowers are not situated on that ocean, yet they have been interested in it for various reasons, the Polish INTERPRESS agency writes.

As the tension between Washington and Moscow, caused by the latest events in Central Asia, was growing, the U.S. made its stand on the Indian Ocean even more inflexible. Washington even reserved itself the "right to maintain military bases in that region and to send men-of-war equipped with nuclear weapons there." In keeping with the so-called Carter doctrine proclaiming the necessity of protection (including the use of military force) of U.S. interests in the strategically important regions of the world, the chances for changing the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace markedly dwindled.

The Indian Ocean makes up one of the links of the great chain of U.S. military bases (300 main and several hundred auxiliary ones) with which the U.S. tries to encircle socialist countries, first of all, the USSR.

The White House has been claiming that these bases are allegedly of a defensive character. But this is contradicted by the following facts: The U.S. aggression in Vietnam, the Indian-Pakistani and the Middle East conflicts. They manifested the real goal of the U.S. strategy aimed not only against the USSR but also against each state pursuing the line of policy that is incompatible with Washington's interests.

Not only has the U.S. been making various kinds of procedural and interpretation obstacles in negotiations on changing the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, but it has also been trying to introduce new and dangerous elements into the political situation. The U.S. has markedly expanded its base on Diego Garcia Island, known as "Okinawa of the Indian Ocean" for its great size. It has also extorted preliminary agreement from Kenya and Somalia to "develop" their bases in these countries. In no way can it be reconciled with the readiness to demilitarize the Indian Ocean pronounced by Washington some time ago. The U.S. latest strategic and political steps in that region have openly contradicted these assurances.

TITO'S CONDITION UNCHANGED; INTENSIVE TREATMENT CONTINUES

LD281115 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 28 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Ljubljana--The general state of health of Josip Broz Tito, president of the republic, is unchanged. The president spent a peaceful night. Intensive treatment is continuing.

[Signed] The Doctors' Council

FEDERAL CHAMBER DISCUSSES MILITARY, ECONOMIC LINKS WITH NONALINED

LD280009 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1146 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpts] Belgrade--The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber today adopted a law placing a temporary ban on the utilization of social funds to finance noneconomic and nonproduction investments this year. In giving their support to this law, the delegates at the same time pointed to the need for greater involvement by all social subjects in consistent implementation of stabilization policy. One of the tasks is to coordinate all investments, in particular noneconomic investments, within the possibilities of the economy and its income.

The delegates of this Assembly Chamber, under the chairmanship of Stana Tomasevic-Arnesen, adopted the conclusions on the tasks in environmental conservation, which stresses that urbanization and industrialization cannot develop without a program of conservation of the human working and living environment. The Chamber adopted the program for cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and representative bodies of other states this year. The delegates supported the social agreement on the organization of education and upbringing of citizens of our country engaged in work abroad.

Expounding the draft program for cooperation between the SFRY Assembly and representative bodies of other states this year, Nijaz Dizdarevic (Bosnia-Hercegovina), chairman of the Federal Chamber Committee for Foreign Policy, said that when this was being drawn up account was taken of the principles of our policy of international cooperation and of the basic goals of foreign policy activity. This year, too, an important place has been assigned to parliamentary cooperation with nonalined countries and developing countries, aimed at aiding the consistent implementation of the decisions of the Sixth Summit Conference of the Nonalined Countries and at realizing even closer bilateral cooperation with these countries. This is incumbent upon us particularly in the present exacerbated international situation, when the policy and movement of nonalinement must in a more organized and effective way oppose interventions, confrontations of the great power blocs, aspirations towards expansion of spheres of influence, and when the struggle for peace, independence and the sovereign right of peoples themselves to determine their own internal and foreign policy must be strengthened, Dizdarevic said.

In the next part of the session, the chamber adopted an analysis of the situation and problems in the SFRY's military-economic relations with foreign countries, with particular reference to relations with the nonaligned countries and developing countries. In this connection, Vice Admiral Mladen Marusic, director of the Directorate for Transport and Product Reserves with special accountability to the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, said in his opening report that our military-economic relations with foreign countries are developing intensively. Cooperation has been established with a large number of countries, primarily with nonalined countries and the developing countries. Important results have been achieved in the expansion and further development of our relations with the armed forces of the nonalined countries and the developing countries, which will continue to constitute in the future the basis of our work and activity in this sphere, said Marusic.

The basic premise of our military-economic relations with the nonalined countries is that cooperation with these countries in this sphere should strengthen our own defense possibilities. The modernization and expansion of the existing capacities for the production of arms and military equipment and the development of the most modern possible means of arms and military equipment constitute the basis for broader cooperation with the nonalined countries. Important for the development of our relations with the nonalined countries and the developing countries is the task of conveying to them our experience of the conception of all-people's defense and the training of cadres both in our military academies and production organizations.

The basic content of military-economic relations lies in the exportation of arms and military equipment, the service of planning and carrying out military-investment work abroad, including the transfer of technology and experience, and the necessary importation of modern arms and military equipment for the needs of our armed forces, said Marusic.

In the Federal Chamber's conclusions it is stressed that, thanks to the standing which the SFRY has gained in the world through its policy of nonalinement in international relations and results already achieved in military-economic cooperation so far, the firm foundations have been created for the further development of cooperation with foreign countries in this sphere and in particular with the nonalined countries and developing countries. The Federal Chamber indicated in particular the importance of and need for an organized systematic study of the present and future needs of the countries which are our potential partners in military-economic cooperation, particularly from the point of view of modernizing their arms and military equipment.

The Chamber gave a positive assessment of the analysis of the application of the law on means for and financing of the Yugoslav People's Army, with a proposal for the adoption of the law on changes in the law on means for and financing of the Yugoslav People's Army.

The Federal Chamber members then adopted the proposed changes in the law on the program of integration of joint services for guiding civil and military aircraft from 1977 to 1981 and the program of modernization of joint services for guiding civil and military aircraft.

The delegates adopted the law on the ratification of the agreement between the SFRY Government and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania concerning the recognition of equality of educational documents issued in both states. They adopted the law on the ratification of the agreement between the SFRY and the Republic of Austria on the equality of university documents, as well as the law on the ratification of the agreement between the SFRY Government and the GDR Government on the mutual recognition of certificates, high school diplomas, university degrees and titles issued and awarded in both states.

The Chamber adopted the law on the ratification of agreement on the mutual recognition of certificates, diplomas and scientific degrees between the SFRY and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

At the end of the session, Tihomir Kondev was appointed deputy federal secretary for information.

LJUBICIC 1977 DEFENSE ARTICLE REPRINTED IN BORBA

AU221711 [Editorial Report AU] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 22 February page 9 carries a 700-word article by Gen Nikola Ljubicic, federal secretary for national defense, entitled "Reliance on One's Own Forces--A Constant Decision," which is reprinted from Belgrade KOMUNIST of 23 May 1977.

BORBA offers no explanation as to why it reprints the article which argues that the Yugoslav revolutionary workers movement has relied on its own forces since Tito became its leader.

EEC ECONOMIC AGREEMENT REFLECTS SFRY NONALINEMENT, DETENTE

AU272000 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Dragan Colovic commentary]

[Text] The world information media have publicized the successful outcome of the economic negotiations between Yugoslavia and the EEC that were formally concluded in Brussels last Monday with the initialing of a new agreement. In this connection it is pointed out that the new agreement marks the beginning of a new era in the relations between Yugoslavia and the nine countries of the community and that it must be considered as an important indication of a firm orientation of both sides to strive for cooperation and detente in Europe. Of course, there have been also some different views. Dragan Colovic discusses it:

The new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC, on which the highest political bodies will declare themselves in the near future, is an agreement of a special kind or, as European community circles put it, an agreement of a new type that takes into consideration the international position of Yugoslavia as a nonalined European and Mediterranean and developing country. Explaining in his statement many details of the new agreement, Stojan Andov, head of the Yugoslav delegation, especially stressed that the agreement fully reflects Yugoslavia's position in Europe and the world and makes possible, through its implementation, further strengthening of its independent and nonalined position.

We emphasize that because of certain speculations by foreign media purporting that what is allegedly involved here is a magnanimous assistance and certain concessions by the European community to Yugoslavia that have been allegedly influenced by an aggravated international political situation. Those speculations should not be considered as anything else but an unsuccessful attempt at imposing bloc logic upon a positive example of cooperation based on the Helsinki Charter. In his statement in Brussels Wilhelm Haferkamp, vice president of the Executive Commission of the EEC, also rejected something of this kind by emphasizing that the time frame for conclusion of the negotiations and the initialing of the new agreement had been agreed upon earlier, that is, prior to the deterioration of the international situation following the Soviet military action in Afghanistan and the events that followed that action.

For this reason it is the approaches and views pointing out that the new agreement between Yugoslavia and the nine countries of the community aims at strengthening international cooperation on the basis of equality that deserve special attention. Yugoslavia is also developing such cooperation with the other economic group, CEMA. The cooperation is based on mutuality of interests and respect for the specific character of our internal development and our international position. Our obvious lasting interest is in developing, on the basis of equality, as fruitful, comprehensive and long-term economic cooperation as possible with both economic groups as well as with all other countries and in developing that cooperation on the basis of full consideration for our independent and nonalined international position and for socialist self-management in our internal development. The new agreement between Yugoslavia and the EEC also accepts that. Therein lies the political significance and the value of the new agreement.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VRHOVEC INDIA VISIT

New Delhi Press Statement

LD261836 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1737 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

["Press Statement on Vrhovec's Visit to India"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] New Delhi--A press statement was issued in New Delhi on the visit to India by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs. The statement reads:

"At the invitation of the Indian Government, Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs of Yugoslavia, paid an official visit to India 24-26 February 1980.

"During his stay in New Delhi, Josip Vrhovec was received by Indian President Sanjiva Reddy and by Vice President Mohammad Hidayatullah.

"Josip Vrhovec held a meeting with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and handed her a message from SFRY President Josip Broz Tito which referred to bilateral relations and the present world situation. They also held a detailed exchange of views.

"Josip Vrhovec held official talks with Narasimha Rao, the Indian external affairs minister. The talks, which took place in an atmosphere of mutual trust and friendship, reflected the traditionally close relations and understanding between India and Yugoslavia and also demonstrated a similarity of views.

"The two ministers carried out an extensive exchange of views on the present world situation, including events in South and southwest Asia and other significant international events.

"They also discussed various problems faced by the nonalined movement and stressed the need to strengthen the solidarity and reaffirm the principles of the nonalined movement.

"They agreed to continue the exchange of views on issues of mutual interest." [quotation marks as received]

"The two ministers expressed their satisfaction with the continuous improvement in Indian-Yugoslav relations. They confirmed their government's resolve to develop bilateral cooperation by further consolidating the existing ties in political, economic, cultural, scientific and technical, information and other fields.

"Josip Vrhovec, SFRY federal secretary for foreign affairs, thanked the Indian external affairs minister for the warm welcome extended to him and to the members of his delegation during their stay in India. He invited Indian External Affairs Minister Narasimha Rao to pay an official visit to Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with pleasure."

Departure For Home

LD270915 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0715 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Excerpt] New Delhi--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, ended his 2-day official visit to India and left for Yugoslavia early this morning. At New Delhi airport the federal secretary and those accompanying him were seen off by N. Krishnan, under secretary in the Indian Minister of External Affairs. The Yugoslav ambassador, Andjelko Blazevic, was also present at the departure.

Arrival in Belgrade

AU271244 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 27 Feb 80 AU

[Text] Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned to Belgrade today from his official and friendly visits to Bangladesh and India. He was welcomed at Belgrade airport by Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Paun Serbanovic, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs, and other officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

On arrival, Josip Vrhovec said that the visits were very successful and that he is bringing messages and wishes from the highest leaders of Bangladesh and India for a speedy recovery of President Tito.

Vrhovec Airport Statement

LD271640 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, returned today from an official and friendly visit of several days to Bangladesh and India. On his arrival at Surcin Airport Vrhovec made the following statement:

As you know, our visit was in fact part of a longer planned trip which we postponed and which we now considered that we could make to these two countries. I carried a written message from President Tito and a letter from Vice President Kolisevski for the Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, and I also conveyed to the president of Bangladesh President Tito's opinions on the latest developments in the world situation and the need for action by the nonalined movement. I must say that all statesmen of these countries, without exception, expressed great concern at President Tito's illness and of course pointed out how heavily this falls upon them as well as the Yugoslav peoples. The present international situation comes at the very moment when President Tito would have exerted a positive influence. But we did indeed conduct talks on the basis of the thoughts which we conveyed on behalf of our president and I must say that these were exceptionally important talks, friendly and all-round.

We laid exceptional stress on our interest in developing bilateral, all-round friendly relations between Yugoslavia and Bangladesh, and Yugoslavia and India, and we were in complete and absolute accord that our traditional friendship should be further expanded by joint efforts. The world situation was truly the basic topic of our talks. We are absolutely unanimous in our great concern at the exacerbation of international relations: The increasing use of force, imposition of others' will on sovereign countries and the threatening of detente in the world, all together brings the peace and stability of the world into question.

We gave particular attention to questions of how this state of affairs would be overcome. We spoke about this in detail and were, of course, in agreement that the nonalined policy is the very factor which ought to be and is the sole factor able to overcome this state of affairs. For otherwise, without this, we would move into an even more difficult phase of world development. In this connection, there were various concrete ideas which we debated, among them--as is emphasized in the world press--the issue of whether to call an extraordinary ministerial conference of the nonalined countries. We examined this very seriously. Of course, such an idea, which is indeed a realistic one, must be further debated by members of the nonalined movement. If we all agreed, if we all judged this to be necessary and essential, we would then of course go to such a conference.

We could certainly not come to any decision on this during our visit because of our representation, that is--Yugoslavia and two other countries. However, undoubtedly the great majority of the nonalined movement's joint position--regardless of whether certain differences are expressed in the approach of individual nonalined countries to individual crises in the world and to the causes of these crises--is that these crises which, unfortunately [word indistinct] are not being settled and are not diminishing. They are the result of increased bloc competition, bloc rivalries and as I have said, attempts to foist foreign interests upon sovereign countries and peoples. The nonalined movement has, accordingly, an exceptionally important, long-term and vital interest in attempting to halt this process and to turn it in a positive direction--in the direction of realizing the goals and principles of the United Nations Charter and the nonalined policy. All this proceeds from the principles of the nonalined policy.

I am satisfied with the visit. I think that this was a very important opportunity for us to exchange our opinions at this very critical moment of world development.

The federal secretary for foreign affairs was met at Surcin Airport by his deputy Milorad Pesic and several other officials of the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs. Also there were the ambassadors of Bangladesh and India in Belgrade, Ahmed Fakhruddin and Ashok Sen Chib.

MORE ON MOROCCAN PARTY OFFICIAL'S TALKS WITH DORONJSKI, MINIC

LD271018 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0500 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Stevan Doronjski, chairman of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Milos Minic, member of the Presidium, had talks last night with Ali Yata, secretary general of the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism, who is visiting our country at the invitation of the Central Committee Presidium.

During their exhaustive talks the representatives of the two parties briefed each other on the situation in and activities of their parties. Particular attention was paid to an exchange of views on the current international situation. Both sides shared the view that all the progressive forces in the world should make efforts toward overcoming the alarming [word indistinct] relations. Particular stress was laid on the importance of respect for the fundamental principles of the UN Charter and for the peoples' right to freedom, independence and independent choice of their countries' internal development, which constitutes the basis of the preservation of peace and security in the world and of the further advancement of the world socialist process.

Views were also exchanged on developments in the Mediterranean, the Near East, Asia and Europe and on the problems of detente, disarmament and the development of the economic situation in the world and the role and activity of the nonalined movement.

The talks also dealt on the situation and relations in the modern communist, workers' and progressive movement. In this connection the two parties stressed the decisive importance of observing the principles of equality, mutual respect, noninterference and the right of every party to make free decisions on questions of development of its own country and its own international conduct.

Desire was expressed for the continuing development of friendly relations and cooperation between the peoples of Yugoslavia and Morocco in the interest and defense of world peace.

VRHOVEC MEETS WITH SYRIAN ASSISTANT FOREIGN MINISTER 22 FEB

AU252121 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Belgrade--Yesterday Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, received Nasir Salih (Kadur), Syrian assistant minister for foreign affairs, and held a cordial talk with him.

Nasir Salih (Kadur) has been in Belgrade for several days now and has held several meetings and talks with Dragomir Petrovic, assistant federal secretary.

Certain current international questions have been discussed in a wide exchange of views. Special attention has been devoted to the situation in the Near and Middle East.

Certain questions concerning bilateral relations have been also discussed.

DJURANOVIC DISCUSSES FURTHER COOPERATION WITH FRG ENVOY

LD222324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1422 GMT 22 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received today Horst Grabert, FRG ambassador to the SFRY, with whom he had a conversation on questions of interest to the further promotion and expansion of relations and cooperation between the two countries.

CULAFIC, LCY DELEGATION CONTINUE TOKYO JCP CONGRESS VISIT

Socialist Party Leader Meeting

LD271434 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0936 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Tokyo, February 27 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia Presidency member Dobroslav Culafic conferred here today with Socialist Party of Japan Secretary-General Shinnen Tagaya. Culafic and Tagaya exchanged information and set out their respective parties' stands on topical international relations.

Dobroslav Culafic is heading a League of Communists of Yugoslavia delegation to the Japanese Communist Party 15th Congress held in Atami, near Tokyo.

Speech to JCP Congress

LD271444 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1316 GMT 27 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Atami, February 27 (TANJUG)--League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Dobroslav Culafic has expressed to the Japanese Communist Party Congress deep concern at the dangerous deterioration of the international situation and condemned the use of force and military intervention.

Addressing, on behalf of the LCY, the highest forum of Japanese communists, Culafic set out that the points of crisis in the Middle East, Central and Southeast Asia threaten to merge into a single region of instability, armed conflicts, interference and big-power confrontations.

Yugoslavia opposes all attempts to turn some points of crisis into a site and objective of the confrontation of military-political blocs and big powers, a cause of tension in international relations, of stepping up the arms race and of pressure on some countries, Culafic said.

LCY Presidency member Dobroslav Culafic stressed that the present international situation strongly confirms the importance of the policy of non-alignment as the alternative to the policy of the bloc division of the world.

Culafic said that the Afghan crisis is a confirmation of the fact that peace and detente are inseparable and that actions against them in any part of the world have serious consequences for international relations as a whole.

The Yugoslav party official pointed to the need for the entire international community to work actively to insure peaceful solutions to crises in the world on the basis of the UN charter. Yugoslav communists believe that only the consistent observation of the principles of autonomy, equality, independence, non-interference in the internal affairs of others and the responsibility of parties and movements before their respective working classes represent a lasting foundation for strengthening their cooperation and solidarity, Culfic set out.

The extent of the struggle for social progress and socialism has yielded a variety of forms and roads for bringing about a revolutionary transformation of the present-day world, Culafic said. Culafic set out that those revolutionary movements and forces which indendently determine the roads and methods of bringing about socialism and social progress starting from the social and political realities in their own countries are successful in solving their historical tasks. The LCY Presidency member cited the struggle for peace as an indispensable component of the struggle for socialism.

Culafic assessed cooperation between the LCY and the Communist Party of Japan as good and expressed the conviction that it will further expand in the future.

GRLICKOV CHAIRS LCY SESSION ON INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIZATION

LD251604 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1412 GMT 25 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The chairmen and secretaries of international cooperation commissions of League of Communists republican central and provincial committees, and of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, began a 2-day discussion in Zagreb today under the chairmanship of Dr Aleksandar Grlickov, on questions concerning the socialization of the League of Communists international cooperation.

It was stressed in the discussion that our working people endorse our foreign policy, and in particular the international activity of President Tito, and that this was not only manifested on particular occasions but that it has a long-term character.

The socialization of international cooperation, it was stressed, is one of the strategic questions of the overall democratization of the League of Communists. Important results in this have been achieved particularly since the 11th LCY Congress. Even though the circle of subjects in our society which are involved in the creation and realization of our international relations is very broad, we are still faced with the important task of finding new forms for the socialization of this sphere to be implemented even more under the mutual influence of the League of Communists leadership on the membership and that of the membership on the leadership. It was stated in the discussion that we must also assess the degree to which our sociopolitical system allows working people to manifest their political authority in international relations too.

In the discussion, paths were then indicated along which the League of Communists should implement its long-term orientation toward the socialization and democratization of the realization of SFRY and LCY foreign policy. This relates primarily to an ideopolitical approach to and Marxist assessment of international events and to the direct activity of each member of the League of Communists in the environment where he lives and works.

Positively assessing the activity of the information media in the reporting to our public of events in the international community, the participants of the morning discussion also indicated the need for the League of Communists to continue constructing a more independent and responsible approach by editorial offices in the treatment of international politics and trends in the international workers movement.

The consultative meeting is continuing its work.

LCY WORKING GROUP FOR ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE VISITS MACEDONIA

AU271721 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 80 p 6 AU

[Text] Skopje--Yesterday in Skopje Boro Denkov, secretary of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia, receive the LCY Central Committee Presidium's working group for all-people's defense and soc self-protection headed by Ivan Kukoc, member of the LCY Central Committee and vic esident of the SFRY Assembly. On the occasion talks were held on the currently important questions concerning implementation of the views of the 11th LCY Congress and the Seventh Congress of the League of Communists of Macedonia on combat self-protection organizations in local communities and organizations of associated labor and communes. The working group also had talks with the Commission for All-People's Defense of the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Macedonia and on that occasion it was noted that considerable results have been achieved in fulfilling the tasks set by the congresses. During its visit to Macedonia the working group will visit several basic organizations of associated labor and local communities.

CROATIAN LEAGUE PRESIDIUM PREPARES FOR COLLECTIVE WORK

AU271735 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Zagreb, 25 February, TANJUG--At its session today the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Croatia discussed the draft program of activity of the League of Communists of Croatia in advancing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility in the League of Communists of Croatia. The Presidium also considered the course of preparations for introducing collective work, decisionmaking and responsibility in the Croatian Assembly and its bodies.

It was concluded that at its next session the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia would discuss and adopt the problem [as published] and verify the Presidium's instructions on holding extraordinary elections in the communal conferences of the League of Communists of Croatia and the conferences of the League of Communists of communities of communes.

SLOVENE LEAGUE PRESIDIUM VIEWS UNDERDEVELOPED REPUBLICS

AU271727 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 26 Feb 80 p 3 AU

[Text] Ljubljana, 25 February, TANJUG--At its session today, which was presided over by Franc Popit, the Central Committee Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia discussed some currently important questions concerning the development of less developed republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. As has been announced, the Presidium members emphasized that the entire complex of problems should be considered within the framework of all the preparations for the new medium-term plan of the SFRY that should insure a harmonious and dynamic development of our society and of all our republics and provinces.

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA GROUPS STUDY TRANSPORT SECURITY, TRAINING

LD261436 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 26 Feb 80 LD

[Text] Sarajevo--In their preparations for all-people's defense and social self-protection the organizations of the trade unions in basic, work and complex organizations of associated labor in the sphere of transport and communications in Bosnia-Hercegovina have achieved important results. In addition to improving the technical base of security and training in railway, road and air transport and the communications system for operation in the most difficult conditions, much has also been done to improve the internal organization and operation of the "human factor" in these spheres which are of particular social importance.

This was noted today at a joint session of the section for social self-protection of the Bosnia-Hercegovina SAWP Republican Conference and the Bosnia-Hercegovina Confederation of Trade Unions Council Commission for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and committee for transport and communications. This kind of activity, it was stressed at today's session, should be even more fully realized in order to eliminate the causes of accidents which occur from time to time.

KOSOVO PLANS MORE RAPID INDUSTRIALIZATION IN 1980-85

AU242024 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Feb 80 AU

[Milisav Milic report]

[Text] The planners of Kosovo's development have now determined the main directions of the province's development in the period to 1985 on the basis of a further and more rapid industrialization. This will also insure an increase in income and employment. Milisav Milic reports from Pristina:

It is planned that in the coming medium-term period the social product will increase by 10 percent annually. More rapid industrialization will be the main characteristic of the province's economic development in the period to 1985. It is anticipated that during that period industrial production will increase at an average annual rate of 12 to 14 percent. The two leading industrial branches, the nonferrous metallurgy and the electric power industry, are expected to achieve the greatest production growth. Modernization of existing and opening of new mines and construction of new production capacities of metallurgical industry in Trepca will significantly contribute to increasing the production of nonferrous metals. Next year the Kosovo combine will commission for regular operations two new 339-megawatt thermoelectric powerplants.

During the coming 3 years Kosovo will considerably change its economic structure because it will accelerate the development of the processing industries that will promote a greater utilization of local raw materials in the production of finished products. The realization of a very ambitious program of development of the automobile parts industry in Pristina and Pec, the construction of a factory for galvanized sheet iron, the doubling of the production capacity of the Urosevac pipe factory and the construction of several new factories in Djakovica, Prizren, Suva Reka, Gnjilane and other places will create the necessary conditions for a quicker economic and total progress of Kosovo.

BRIEFS

RAILROAD ELECTRIFICATION--The work on the electrification of the 160-kilometer long railroad line from Skopje via Titov Veles to Gevgelija will begin in March. Equipment for overhead contact cables worth 270 million dinars will be made by Energoinvest of Sarajevo. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Feb 80 p 1 AU]